THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 18.

English Order for the Relief of Mazatlan—The Irish Church Question.

Affairs on the Continent—The Spanish Revolutionary State Prisoners and their Plans.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival of the transatlantic steamships, the Australasian and St. Laurent, at New York, we have European dates to July 18.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Canadian Intercolonial Railway.

A London telegram of July 17 reports:—It is understood that the loan for the Intercolonial Railway of the Dominion of Canada will be announced on Monday by Messrs. Baring and Messrs. Glynn. It is to be for £4,000,000, of which £3,000,000 will bear interest at the rate of four per cent., guaranteed by the Imperial Government, while the remaining £1,000,000 will be raised exclusively on the credit of the United Colonies, and bear five per cent. In the first instance, only one-half of the total £4,000,000 will be put forth, namely, £1,500,000 of the guarantee bonds, and £500,000 of the Canadian stocks. Lenders for these must be at one price—that is to say the price offered must be for a certain amount of the bonds, which will be allotted in the proportion of three-fourths of the guarantee, four per cent., and one-fourth in the ordinary Canada five per cent. stocks, which were yesterday quoted in the London market at 90. The London *Times* says the loan will attract great attention, and that the competition will be active. According to the latest accounts, the financial condition of the New Dominion is satisfactory, the revenue being more than sufficient to meet the expenditure.

The Irish Church Question.

A London letter of July 17 remarks:—Lord Denbigh's letter to Lord Derby is, as might be expected, a clear and manly exposition of the attitude which he has felt bound to take towards the conservative party, with whom he generally acts, in consequence of the Irish Church question. Lord Denbigh blames the party for not having boldly faced the settlement of the question in the same way that they did that of the reform question last year.

There is a remarkable article in the number of the Edinburen *Review* just issued on the subject. The writer indicates that disestablishment will consist in the bishops ceasing to sit in the House of Lords; but that the Irish Church will remain a part of the United Church of England and Ireland, and that the Queen will remain its head, as the Pope is the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

The *Imperial Review* points out that "the line of argument by which the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Ireland was advocated by Mr. Bright at Limerick was rather the contingent advantages to be reaped by the Protestants of Ireland than those with which we are now familiar, and with which Mr. Quinlivan and his friends probably expected to be edified—those, we mean, that have reference to the 'badge of conquest' and 'justice to Ireland.' Mr. Bright would, of course, have ceased to be Mr. Bright had his eloquence failed to convey—undoubtedly against his will—one or two seditious inuendoes. It has become a favorite figure of speech with those who scarcely care to disclaim ulterior objects, to exclude their present consideration by the simple expedient of postponing them to a more convenient season. Thus we were informed that the separation of Ireland from England is not to be discussed at present, just as radical newspapers are never tired of asserting that the position of the Established Church in England is not menaced by Mr. Gladstone's movement against its Irish branch. But what ever might have been the feelings with which Mr. Bright's imaginary Protestants might have been disposed to regard any delay in the repeal of the Union, his actual hearers did not appear to approve even of such a moderate concession to the ordinary English prejudice against the disruption of the empire."

In the House of Lords, on the 17th of July, Lord Redesdale moved an address for a copy of the coronation oath. He thought it important that the religious aspect of the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church should be considered instead of the merely political, as hitherto. While conceding to the Duke of Argyll that gifts to the Church were not necessarily gifts for the service of God, he denied that the true test was whether or not they produced peace and good will. The property of the Irish Church, perhaps, did not now extend peace and good will; but that would not justify us who believed in the truths of Protestantism in secularizing the fund for maintaining and propagating those truths. After referring to the very recent origin of the agitation for disestablishment, to the manifest party motives which had actuated those who raised it, and to the de-thronement of King James II., he proceeded to criticise the theory of "Historicus" in the London *Times* of Thursday, particularly in respect to the charge of profanity brought by that writer against the advocates of a contrary view.

The motion was agreed to without discussion.

The Blockade of Mazatlan.

In the House of Lords on the evening of the 19th:—

The Earl of Denbigh rose to inquire whether it were true that a frigate was blockading the port of Mazatlan, and if so, whether such blockade had been duly authorized by her Majesty in council and published in the *Gazette*. The noble lord remarked that, since he had placed his notice on the paper, further particulars respecting the alleged blockade had been published in the newspapers. The blockading of a port was a very important operation, and ought to be carried out in a very cautious manner. He might remark that, some years ago, in consequence of the blockade of Jeddah, great difficulties and complications had arisen. If the account of what had occurred at Mazatlan were accurate, the British commander appeared to have behaved in an outrageous manner, and to have proved himself unfit to remain in her Majesty's service. He would not take up any more of their lordships' time, but would simply ask whether the Government had received any authentic information on that matter.

The Earl of Malmesbury—In reply to the question of my noble friend I have to state that her Majesty's Government have not received any of those details which he seems to have obtained through the American newspapers. Your lordships will judge for yourselves—for I cannot pronounce any opinion on the subject—whether those details are likely to be authentic or not. All that her Majesty's Government have heard is that on the 4th of July the Admiralty learnt by a telegram that an outrage having been committed on some British seamen or British subjects—I know not exactly which—Captain Bridges, of the Chanticleer, took upon himself to stop the entrance to the port of Mazatlan. I quite agree with my noble friend in stating that an officer has no right on his own responsibility to commit such an act as that. At the same time there are circumstances which justify breaches of the law, as your lordships know. But not knowing any of those circumstances, no opinion can be pronounced on that point. On the 10th of this month the Admiralty also received a telegraphic despatch from Vice-Admiral Hastings, saying that he had sent orders to Captain Bridges to raise the blockade. That is all that we have heard on the subject, and no other authentic intelligence has reached us. I cannot help here noticing what was said by my noble friend with respect to a very grave event which occurred some years ago at Jeddah. He seemed to think very lightly of it, and talked of some sailors being stopped, or something of that sort.

The Earl of Denbigh—I said "mortally injured."

The Earl of Malmesbury—Not only were they mortally injured, but they were murdered. (A laugh.) The Turkish authorities refusing, after negotiation, to take any notice of the subject or to bring the murderers to justice, Captain Pullen, with the full authority of his Government, bombarded the town; and I have never heard before that that act of justice was found fault with, either in this country or any other part of Europe.

GERMANY.

Austrian Politics—The Visit of the Queen of England.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, of Paris, remarks:—The German journals have for some time been much preoccupied with the shooting-match which is to take place at Vienna at the end of the month. A general expectation prevails that the occurrence will not pass over without some political manifestations of a character more or less hostile to Prussia.

The Austrian Government, however desirous it may be to avoid everything of a nature to give umbrage to a neighboring power, has had to declare that it could not possibly prevent the projected meeting without violating the interior laws of the Cis-Leithan counties, and without injury to the commercial interests of the capital, which necessarily expects to derive a profit from the meeting. The most singular point is that this institution is of Prussian origin, as the Schwerin Ministry conceived the idea of it in 1859 and organized it at that period in connection with the famous association of the National Verein.

A letter from Gotha, dated the 11th of July, says:—The Prince Royal of Prussia arrived here to-day on his way to the Chateau of Reinhardsbrunn, known for its romantic situation in the midst of the forest of Thuringia. The Princess, with her infant children, has already been installed there a week. The Queen of England, who was at first expected to pay a visit to the castle, will not do so; she will, on the contrary, arrive during the first week of next month at her daughter's, the Princess Alice of Hesse. Her Majesty will afterwards stay at Rosenau, near Coburg. Since the death of Prince Albert she has always retained an affection for this residence.

The *Independence Belge* has the subjoined:—"As it is known two of the Governments of Southern Germany, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg have come to an arrangement for a common occupation of Ulm, a fortress of the first order, and of which the latter State, on whose territory it stands, could not alone furnish the garrison or support the charge. The convention on this subject was signed and ratified on the 14th at Stuttgard by the Prime Ministers of the two countries, Prince de Honenlohe and M. de Varnbuhler. The above matter only concerns the two states mentioned, but Bavaria has proposed to apply the principle to the common defense of all Southern Germany. She wishes to confide the study and organization of this system to a military commission formed by the four States. We are not aware as yet whether Wurtemberg has entered into the views of Prince de Hohenlohe; as for Hesse and the Grand Duchy of Baden, the fact is more than doubtful whether they will be willing to adhere to the proposition."

SPAIN.

The Revolutionary State Prisoners—Plans for the Dethronement of the Queen—The Duc de Montpensier.

The summer dullness of Cadiz was enlivened on the evening of the 9th inst. By the mail train from Madrid arrived, as State prisoners, the following Spanish officers, who, on arrival, were taken to Castilla de Catalina, our strongest fort, and confined until twilight of the 11th inst., when they were put on board of her Catholic Majesty's war steamer Vulcan, bound for the Canary Islands:—Duke de la Torre, Captain-General; Lieutenant-General Dulce, late Military Governor of Cuba; Major-Generals Serrano, Beologa, and Caballero de Rodas. Senor Lorez Dominguez, with permission of the Government, accompanied the Duke de la Torre.

All kinds of rumors are flying around; but little or no confidence is placed in any but one, namely:—It appears that the Liberal party, so called, have contemplated a boldless revolution by forcing Isabella to abdicate, and installing the Duke de Montpensier as regent during the minority of the Prince of Asturias. As Gonzales Brabo, like Ben Disraeli, is bound to "stick," he has nipped this little arrangement in the bud, and sent the supposed leaders to divers and sundry places out of Spain.

The day after their arrival the chiefs of the Liberal party handsomely entertained them in the fort. It was "a flow of soul," and had as much reason as the generality of Spanish "pow-wows."

The Duke de Montpensier has been ordered to quit the peninsula also. He left this morning, so I have been credibly informed, San Lucar de Barrameda, where he generally resides during the bathing season, on board the Villa de Madrid for England or Germany. He has invariably eschewed Spanish politics and now we think he is more of a victim than a culprit.

The people of Seville are indignant at his deportation. curse Bravo, do not blame the Queen. They are greatly attached to his family, all of whom were born in the city.

Rumors of plots are as numerous as oranges in February. It is immaterial to us who is up or down on the peninsula. We are isolated and must show a loyal exterior. If we indulge in any barricading or disloyalty a few shells from a third-rate war sloop would soon cool our ardor.

A letter from Madrid of the 10th of July states that, notwithstanding the measures taken by the Government, the situation of things was not less critical than before, and a rising was expected at any moment. A considerable quantity of arms—so the writer affirms—had been introduced into the country, and the place of concealment was not yet discovered by the police. There were flags, too, in form and size and color resembling the royal standard, with the words, "Down with the Bourbons," "Life to a free people," and "Confederation" inscribed on them. The 7th or 9th was to have been the day for the rising, which was to have occurred during a bull fight, and was only prevented by the arrests. Years ago one of the many insurrections for which Barcelona is famous began in the same way, and the infuriated soldiers let loose the infuriated animals among the people. There have been several risings in Barcelona since, but I believe no bull fight.

TURKEY.

Present to Napoleon—A Complimentary System of American Politics.

By steamship at this port we have Constantinople letters to the 8th of July. They give long details of the proceedings which terminated Prince Napoleon's visit, and add that the Sultan had presented to his Imperial Highness a magnificent ring worth 10,000 liras.

The following are items of general news from the Levant *Herald:*—Mehemet Kiprisli and Mehemet Kiritli Pashas, of whom little has recently been heard, received a few days ago substantial tokens of his Majesty's continued favor. Being called to the palace, the former, at the close of a short audience, was presented by the Sultan with the title deeds of a large and valuable estate in Cyprus. The latter, on taking his leave, was informed that his property at Epirus, which has hitherto paid 100,000p. a year of taxes, will for the future be exempt from imposts of every kind.

The army in Thessaly is, it is said, to be increased by ten additional battalions of regulars, to be sent from the garrison of the capital.

The Fourth of July was patriotically celebrated by the American colony on Saturday last in a *fete champetre* in the Sultanieh valley on the Asiatic coast. Most of the citizens present, however, being teetallers, less champagne than usual was quaffed on the occasion: but what the celebration thus lacked in effervescence was made up for in solid good cheer, and hearty display of national fraternity. Sentiments were proposed and spoken to in favor of General Grant and Mr. Chase (the rival candidates for the Presidency), a Democrat with remarkable political charity proposing that in compliment of the former, and a Republican reciprocating the courtesy by sponsoring the toast in favor of the Chief Justice. Though each speaker of course declared his rival's man to be better than his own, it was agreed on all hands that either the General or the Judge will make an excellent national chief.

Franco Pacha, recently nominated governor of the Lebanon in the place of Daoud Pacha, arrived at Beyrout on the 25th of June, and was received with great honor. The principal functionaries of the province and a great number of emirs, scheiks and notables of the mountain, both Christians and Druses, were assembled on the quay to give him a welcome. To the felicitations addressed to him, the governor replied that the Sultan had entrusted him with the mission of carefully examining the wants of the people, and particularly of the poorer classes, and that he would endeavor to carry out his Majesty's generous intentions.

GENERAL NEWS.

Explosive Missiles.

The Prussian Government is said to have agreed in principle to the proposals of the Russian Government relative to the use of explosive missiles in war, and to have proposed an international commission to determine the limits within which such missiles may be used both in rifle and artillery fire. The Russian Government is said to have accepted this proposal, and the commission will probably meet in the autumn.

The War of 1866.

A series of official reports upon the war of 1866 are in course of publication by the Prussian staff, and in one of them which has recently appeared, and the authorship of which is attributed to Count Bismark, some disparaging remarks are made about the Italian army. These remarks have produced a rather painful impression in Italy, and General Lamarmora, who feels personally aggrieved, has given notice of a question on the subject in the Italian Parliament. It seems likely, however, that the question will not be put. The leading Italian journals advise the General not to proceed with it. The *Duritto* thinks that the language of the Prussian report is sadly wanting in courtesy, and it does not wonder that the General who was responsible for the defeat at Custozza should feel it acutely. But it cannot see that anything is to be gained by discussing the subject in Parliament. The proper course to adopt, it thinks, would be for the Italian staff to follow the example of the Prussian staff, and issue an official report, in which the statements complained of could be refuted. The *Nazione* takes the same view.

On Thursday morning, July 9, the last remnants of the Paris Exhibition of 1867 were carried away, and in the course of the day the ground was given up to the authorities. Not a trace now remains of the vast building or its surroundings, which attracted so much attention a year ago, and the Champ de Mars has resumed its old desolate aspect.

The Palmerston Statue.

The statue of Lord Palmerston to be unveiled at Romsey, on July 21, by Earl Russell, has been placed on its pedestal in the centre of the market place. The figure is of bronze, nine feet high, and is from the foundry of Messrs. Prince & Co., of Southwark. On the pedestal are the words "Palmerston. Born 1784; died 1865." The likeness is considered admirable, and, says a local paper, those who have heard his Lordship when in his most animated mood will see that Mr. Noble, the artist, has exactly caught the attitude he generally assumed at such times, the right hand slightly extended and partly open.

Comments by the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting upon General F. P. Blair's first letter, says in reference to its author's allusion to the restoration of the finances after that of the Constitution:—"This is taking up a bold position, but its weak point lies in the fact that the people have thus far over and over again pronounced against it. Whether the the temptation of saving money by acting unfairly towards the national creditors will induce them to change their decision remains to be seen, but at present there is no indication of such a conversion. European observers will continue to believe that they will reject any proposition of which dishonesty is the principal recommendation."

French Diplomacy.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, in its political bulletin, says:—

The words lately pronounced by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Legislative Body, offer a new pledge of the moderate and conciliatory ideas which guide every step of the Imperial diplomacy. The Marquis de Moustier reminded the Chamber that France has carefully abstained from raising questions relative to Germany, and that, far from pursuing a policy of distrust or irritation; she has left nothing undone to calm down public opinion. Never had she advised the Cabinet of Vienna to assume a hostile attitude towards Prussia, and never has she dreamt of diverting Austria from the labor of internal regeneration, which claims the warmest and most sympathetic interest."

NOVA SCOTIA.

Feeling Against the Confederation with Canada—Spirited Protest Against the Decision of the British Parliament.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Halifax, N. S., July 20, says:—

In this part of the New Dominion we are on the eve of stirring times. The agitation for a repeal of the union of Nova Scotia with Canada is growing warmer every day, and, now that the demands of the people of the Province for the restoration of their legislative independence have been positively and finally refused by the Imperial Government and the British Parliament, the utmost anxiety is felt as to the course likely to be pursued by the Provincial Assembly, on the meeting of the local Legislature next month. To say that the people are dissatisfied with the present state of things would be to use much too mild a term as descriptive of the popular feeling. They seem resolved to take no denial of their demand for a severance of the connection with Canada, and they do not hesitate to declare that, sooner than submit to a compulsory union they will throw off their allegiance to the British Crown, and seek annexation to the United States.

On Wednesday last the delegates who had been sent to England by the Nova Scotia Legislature to plead the cause of repeal at the bar of the British House of Commons, arrived here by the steamer from Liverpool, and on landing met with an enthusiastic reception. There came in the same vessel with them, Dr. Tupper, one of the leading promoters of confederation, who had gone to England as the representative of the very small minority in the colony who desire a continuance of the Union. The Nova Scotians are well pleased with the manner in which the delegates have discharged the duty with which they were charged, and although they have not brought back the answer which the people expected from Britain, it is felt and admitted by all that the fault is not theirs.

It must not be supposed that the cry of annexation to the United States has been raised merely for temporary political effect, and that it has no serious purpose in it. On the contrary, it seems to be the determination of the Nova Scotians, failing to obtain a repeal of the Act of Union with Canada, to seek forthwith a place in the American republic. Prior to leaving England the delegates addressed a protest to the British Government against the decision that had been arrived at in the case, in which they broadly hint that one of the probable consequences of a refusal to grant the petition of the Nova Scotians for repeal will be the loss of the province to England. This protest, which has been published in the newspapers here, is quite a remarkable document, temperately worded, and dignified in its tone, but strong in its irrefragable logic, and strikingly bold in the assertion of the rights of the people to govern themselves. With reference to the decision of the House of Commons on the motion made by Mr. Bright on the night of the 16th June last, for a commission to inquire into the complaints of the Nova Scotians, the delegates say in the protest:—"As that decision may affect the loyalty of a noble province, and be followed by events of historical importance, the undersigned, on personal grounds, desire to shake themselves clear of the responsibility which the House of Parliament, acting under the guidance of her Majesty's Government, has assumed." The protest then alludes significantly to the United States in the following language:—"The arsenals and docks of Boston and Portsmouth are within 30 hours sail of Halifax, and behind these stretches a whole continent, free trade with which would place factories upon all the streams of Nova Scotia, supply capital for all legitimate enterprises; and although political association with 84,000,000 of free men who inhabit this great country might for a time involve high taxation, it would open a career for her children, and insure to them adequate protection forever, by land and sea." This being so, is it wise in England to ask the protesters to give a new impulse to the elements of disturbance already existing on the North American Continent as a menace to the Imperial power? The protest ends thus:—"Having discharged our duty to the Empire, we go home to share the perils of our native land, in whose service we consider it an honor to labor, whose fortunes in this darkest hour of her history it would be cowardice to desert."

CRIME.

A Man Shot by a Mob and then Hung.

On last Friday night, says the Missouri Valley *Register*, near midnight, a party of armed men came up to where Bill Rudd was standing, in a street of Waverly, and fired a half dozen shots into his body, killing him instantly. They then took his body and passed out of town. In the morning it was found hanging to a tree in the edge of the woods.

His mouth was stuffed full of tow, and the rope by which he was suspended was passed through his mouth and then around his neck. The body was taken down and an inquest held. We have not heard the officer's statement. We understand that no evidence was introduced which tended to the identification of the perpetrators.

Since this shooting we have heard several different statements about who is to blame for the lawless condition of Waverly, and we do not know who to believe. One thing we are satisfied of, strangers and radicals have not been safe there since the war, and never will be until the people learn to obey the law.

The man killed had been a Confederate soldier in the regular service from the first to the last of the war. His friends say that the bushwhackers were his enemies, and that they killed him. His enemies say that he was a robber and an habitual disturber of the peace.

The Wallamet Valley.

From the Overland Monthly.

"The Wallamet Valley lies between the Cascade and Coast Ranges of mountains. It is about one hundred and twenty miles in length from north to south, and on an average about fifty miles wide. It is a third larger than the State of Connecticut, containing in round numbers, exclusive of the slopes of the mountains, four millions of acres of land, and such land as is seldom found in the same quantity elsewhere on the earth's surface. Taking the vote of June, 1866, as a basis, and allowing five souls to the voter, the valley then contained a population of 66,525, which to-day has increased to 75,000 at least. The average of the old agricultural States is about thirty souls to the square mile, but this estimate includes much barren and unproductive land. Besides, the Wallamet valley is already a manufacturing district, and its capacity in that respect is very great. It abounds in wool, wood, iron, and water-power. In 1860 the population in Connecticut equalled ninety eight to the square mile. When this Oregon valley reaches that point, and it is capable of going beyond it, it will contain 615,384 souls, more than the whole State of California to-day.

"About one-third of the valley is prairie land, the rest of it being more or less heavily wooded with fir, oak, maple, and ash trees. Timber and water are well distributed and of a superior quality. The climate is temperate—the mean temperature being about sixty degrees. The mean rain fall for the year varies somewhat in localities, but fifty inches is not far from the average. The greater portion of this usually falls in the months of November, December, March, and April. Rain seldom or never falls in harvest time—from the first of August to the middle of September. The soil and climate are especially adapted to the production of small grain, particularly wheat. The apple, pear, plum, cherry, currant, strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry of the best quality grow in great abundance. There is no better country for the domestic animals, and the Wallamet wool is already famous, and will always rank high in the wool markets of the world.

"The valley is drained by the Wallamet river. This river is now navigable from Portland for half the length of the valley the year round, and for the whole length during some months in the winter. In the progress of time the navigation will be improved materially, as it has been in the last fifteen years. Eleven comparatively important streams flow into the Wallamet during its course through the valley. Some of these are now partially navigated by steamboats, and may be much more so. Besides, they furnish supplies of water power for all kinds of mills and machinery. The head of the valley is only about four hundred feet above the level of Portland, and railways can be constructed on each side of the river at a comparatively small cost.

"This is a moderate estimate of the country which lies at the back of Portland. It will be seen at a glance that the trade and commerce of such a valley must in time build up and sustain quite a city. Yet it is not in the highway of the world, no more than Boston or Philadelphia. It will never be the centre of fashion, speculation, or thought. Do what it will, it will be comparatively a provincial place, and noted for peculiarities in manners, opinions, and business; but it will be worth more dollars per head than either London or New York, and its good citizens will sleep sounder and live longer than the San Franciscans. In population it may not, in this century, if ever, exceed fifty thousand, and its strongest sons will often be drawn away to the metropolis of the Pacific, where they are sure to win the prizes in commerce, the arts, and professions. Yet, for all that, and more, if any young person who reads this is casting about for a place where a fair stock of sense, industry, and good habits will, within certain limits, pay certainly and well in an honest calling, let him or her take passage at once for Portland-on-Wallamet."

—When Frank Blair proposes to resist the accession of a Republican candidate to the Presidency, by violent means, he probably forgets that a majority of his supporters are under parole not to bear arms against General Grant.

To which the Memphis *Bulletin* responds:—"A party which is so nearly played out that it can unblushingly boast of recruiting such blatant drunkards as Blair, ought to feel the force of that thrust."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The President's Friends Advise Him to Recognize the Southern State Governments.

Fatal Oil Explosion in Pittsburg.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The President and his Friends.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Some of the President's conservative friends, like Senators Henderson and Fowler, are fearful that he will do something during the recess which will falsify the predictions they made during the impeachment trial of his promised good behaviour. It is understood that before leaving for their homes they intend to advise him not to make an *ad interim* appointment in the Internal Revenue Bureau, and also to recognize, as far as possible, the State organizations at the South. These are the rocks on which it is thought he will split. Whether he will take the advice of men like Fowler and Henderson remains to be seen.

The Chinese Embassy.

Minister Burlingame and suite left to-day on noon train.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 29—A. M.—Consols opened at 94¼ for both money and account; United States 5-20s, 72½@72¾; Illinois Central, 94¾; Erie, 43¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 39½.

FRANKFORT, July 29—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 76½.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—A. M.—Cotton opened steady; the sales were estimated at 8000 bales; Uplands, 9¾d.; Orleans, 10¼. Breadstuffs dull. Oats, 3s. 7d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 29—A. M.—All articles of American produce unchanged.

LONDON, July 29—P. M.—Cosols, 94¾@94¼ for both money and account. American securities heavy; 5-20s declined to 72½. Illinois Central to 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—P. M.—Cotton declining; middling uplands, 9¾; Orleans, 10. Flour declined to 28s.

LONDON, July 29—P. M.—Linseed cakes declined to £12; Linseed Oil, £30 10s., on the spot; and £30 15s., to arrive.

FROM OHIO.

State Temperance Convention—Explosion of an Oil Still.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—A large number of delegates to the Temperance Convention, which meets to-day, have arrived. At a meeting of welcome last evening, there was only a moderate attendance. The meeting was addressed by Dewolf, G. W. G. T., of Ohio, Orne and Berry, of Massachusetts, and Neal Dow, of Maine.

A still in Parker's Oil Refinery exploded last night, killing one man and severely injuring two others. The building took fire, and was burned. Loss $10,000. The Diamond oil works took fire, but was extinguished before doing much damage.

FROM PITTSBURG.

Explosion—Loss of Life.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—A terrific oil explosion occurred last night at the Album Oil Works of Lafferty & Waring, three miles from the city, resulting in the death of a young man named James Gungle, and the probably fatal injury of Robert Lafferty, one of the proprietors. The still man is missing, and is supposed to have been killed. The accident was caused by a plug at the bottom of one of the tanks being loose and oil running out, which caught fire from the furnaces communicating to eight other tanks, causing a terrible explosion. The works were entirely destroyed.

Burning Railroad Bridges in Connecticut.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 29.—Three large covered railway bridges upon the Hartford and Erie Road, spanning the Neponset river between Matopan and Hyde Park, were fired last night and entirely consumed. It is thought the bridges were set on fire purposely by some maliciously-inclined person, as a large quantity of petroleum was found scattered along the timbers which escaped the fire. All the bridges were burned at the same time. Trains have all stopped running between Matopan and Readville. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Outrage by the Rebel Democracy.

The Morgantown (Va.) *Post* of July 25 says:—We are informed that on Sabbath last, July 19th inst., a party of the Rebel Democracy in Clay township, in this county, went to a church on Day's run, where a congregation was assembled and engaged in religious worship, and after stripping themselves of their outer clothing burst open the door and cursed all Union men and soldiers who were there, and dared and defied them to come out and engage in a conflict. They were all armed; and swore that they were prepared to fight for the Southern Confederacy. They wore the Rebel badge of red, white, and red, and declared that it was the badge of their principles. They carried their demonstration so far that the minister, the Rev. J. B. Henderson, was compelled to discontinue the services, and with a part of the congregation retired to the woods and concluded the meeting.

The rebels asserted that they intended to carry out their purposes of wearing rebel badges, so that they could have two regiments of armed men on short notice to assist them.

We learn that there are two lodges of Klux or other secret societies, organized under the auspices of the rebel Democracy of this county, which meet regularly at the place where this affair occurred. This is the legitimate result of the teachings of such convocations as that of Barracksville, in Marion county, on the 4th of July, and of such teachings as that the Union soldiers are murderers. Indeed, it was openly charged by these rebels at this church that the Union soldiers are horse-thieves and mur-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, July 29, 1868.

The Money Market continues very quiet. Call loans are offered on good collaterals at 4@5 per cent. First class commercial paper ranges from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were firmer. In Government securities there was little or nothing doing. City loans were without change. The new issue sold at 102¾.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 127, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¾@53¾, a slight advance; Little Schuylkill at 44¼, no change; Minehill at 56, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55¾@55¾, an advance of ¾; Reading at 47¾, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 34¼, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Second and Third sold at 50½, no change. 15 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 21 for Spruce and Pine; 10¼ for Hestonville; 31½ for Green and Coates; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 240 for North America; 161 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58¼ for Commercial; 107 for Northern Liberties; 30½ for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 60 for Girard; and 87½ for Western.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21¼@22, no change, and Morris Canal preferred at 74½, no change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6000	City 6s, New	102¾	20 sh	Minehill	56
$1500	do. New	102¾	11 sh	2d & 3d	50¾
$3500	do. New	102¾	50 sh	Lit Sch R	44¾
$2000	Pa R 1 m 6s	100¾	100 sh	Leh Nav	22
$12000	Phila & E 7-10s	79	100	do	21¾
5 sh	C & Am	85	100	do	22
75 sh	Penna R	53¾	100	do	21¾
240	do.	53¾	100	do	22¾
14	do.	53¾	500	do	21¾
60	do.	53¾	300	do	22¾
70	do.	53¾	100	do	22
163	do.	53¾	100 sh	Reading	47¼
47	do.	53¾	10 sh	Mor Ca Pf	74¾
1 sh	Leh V R	55¾	200 sh	Cata Pf	34¾
10	do.	55¾			

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

10·30	A. M.	144¼	11·40	A. M.	144¼
10·	"	144	12·	M.	144¼
10·30	"	144¼	12·05	P. M.	144¼
11·04	"	144¼	12·10	"	144¼
11·19	"	144¼	12·15	"	144¼
11·30	"	144	12·30	"	144¼

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110@110½; 3 days, 110¾@110¾. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16¼@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 11¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@115¾; do. 1862, 114¼@114¼; do., 1864, 111¼@111¼; do., 1865, 112¼@112¾; do. 1865, new, 109¼@109¾; do., 1867, new, 109¼@109¾; do., 1868, 109¼@109¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; do. 7-30s, July, 108¾@108¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865, 118¼@118¾; do. September, 1865, 117¼@118¼; do. October, 1865, 117¼@117¾. Gold, 144@144¼. Silver, 136@138.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¼@115¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¾@114¾; do., 1864, 111¼@111¾; do., 1865, 112¼@112¾; do. July, 1865, 109¼@109¾; do. July, 1867, 109¼@109¾; 1868, 109¾@109¾; 5s, 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; U. S. 7-30s, 3d series, 108¾@108¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 119; August, 1865, 118¾@118¾; September, 1865, 118@118¼; October, 1865, 117¼@117¾. Gold, 144¼@144¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115¼@115¾; old 5-20s, 114¼@114¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 111¼@111¾; do., 1865, 112¼@112¾; 5-20s, July, 109¼@109¾; do., 1867, 109¾@109¾; do., 1868, 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 108¼@108¾; 7·30s, July, 108¾@109. Gold, 144.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 29.—The Flour Market is quiet, but prices of good family brands are well sustained. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, and only a few hundred barrels were taken at $7 50@8 25 for superfine; $8 25@9 25 for extras; $9@11 50 for spring wheat extra family; $10@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@14 00 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $9 25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The market is poorly supplied with Wheat, and the inquiry for this description is good at full prices; sales of 1000 bushels new Delaware and Pennsylvania red at $2 30@2 45—the latter an extreme figure. Rye sells at $1 60@1 65 for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn is steady at former rates; sales of Western mixed and yellow at $1 18@1 20. Oats move slowly at yesterday's quotations; sales of 2000 bushels at 86@88c. for Pennsylvania; and 85@90c. for Delaware, as to quality. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is in good demand, with sales of 100 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron at $66 per ton.

Whisky is in better demand; we quote at 55@60c. per gallon in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 29.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....73 | 11 A. M.....85 | 2 P. M.....88

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Utility, Farro, Providence D.S.Stetson&Co
Br. barque Helena, Loggies Ivigtut, J. E. Bazley&Co.
Schr J. J. Barrells, Perry, Baltimore, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, Newport, do.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, Fall River, J. B. Henry.
Schr New Zealand, Forham, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, New London, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, Salem. do.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Kelly, Charlestown, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr Addie, Drown, Kennebunk, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co
Sch [illegible] Brown, Boston, Lathbury, Wickersham
Sch [illegible] Stetner, Stickney &
Sch [illegible]
Sch [illegible]
Sch [illegible]

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The National Finances.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *World* says:—

"The cry of 'Copperhead' is no cover for the startling fact that in three years of peace the radical party has wrung fifteen hundred millions of money in taxes from the pockets of the people, and has borrowed eight hundred millions more."

Remarks by the Tribune.

If simple, naked, barefaced, inexcusable falsehood could transform the American people into Copperheads, it were idle to hope to make head against those who do not hesitate to make such shamefully false assertions as those above quoted. But we have faith in the might of truth, and will adduce some facts that ought to make the authors of such statements blush for their audacity.

The amount of the national debt on the 1st of August, 1865 (three years ago), after deducting the cash in the treasury, was over $2,757,000,000.

The amount of that debt is now certainly not over $2,517,000,000; so that the debt has been *reduced* in the last three years not less than $240,000,000.

What means, then, the naked lie that the Government has borrowed $800,000,000 in these years?

It means, we presume, that a very large portion of the national debt existed, three years ago, in the shape of certificates of national indebtedness and other Treasury duebills, which have since been funded into regular loans. Most certainly, the Secretary of the Treasury reported, August 2, 1865, that the total debt, over and above the money in the Treasury, was $2,757,253,275, and that the annual interest accruing thereon was $139,262,468. Will any one pretend that either debt or interest is so large as this at present?

The Secretary reported the amount of legal-tenders then in circulation (including compound interest notes) at $685,236,269. This has been reduced nearly $300,000,000; and not mainly by destroying plain legal tenders, but by redeeming and canceling the $200,000,000 of notes which, while they were legal-tenders, were drawing compound interest.

Including back interest on these notes, the Treasury must have paid over $400 000,000 for interest on the National Debt within these two years, beside paying and some cancelling $240,000,000 of principal. Here are six hundred and forty millions of the fifteen hundred millions said to have been raised by taxes within these three years required and used to pay principal and interest of the national debt.

Nor is this all. Three years ago we had not nearly finished mustering out and paying off our volunteer armies who had put down the Rebellion. This proceeding required immense sums. Mr. Blaine recently ascertained from the Treasury Department that, within the six months that immediately followed General Lee's surrender (not four of which had passed on the 2d of August, 1865) six hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars were disbursed in paying off the army and navy, including their muster-out bounties. It was this that absorbed most of the Seven-thirty loan, whereof $530,000,000 was rapidly taken for the purpose.

But not merely have large sums been required since August 2, 1865, to pay off our volunteers. State after State has presented claims against the Union for the expense of raising and equipping troops for the war, and millions on millions have been allowed them. All these have swelled the expenditures, while hardly one State claim remains unadjusted and unpaid.

Mr. Blaine states the appropriations for the carrying on of the Government (exclusive of Public Debt) for the ensuing fiscal year as follows:—

Executive, Legislative, and Judicial, embracing all Department salaries and expenses	$17,480,000 00
For the Army	33,081,013 10
For the Navy	17,600,000 00
West Point Military Academy	302 000 00
Consular and Diplomatic service	1,206 434 00
Post Office Department	2 500,000 00
Indian Bureau, Treaties, etc	2 500,000 00
Rivers and Harbors	4 700 000 00
Collecting the revenue	9,969,000 99
Sundry civil expenditures connected with the various Departments	6,020 000 00
Miscellaneous expenses of all kinds, including cost of certain public buildings throughout the country, expenses of reconstruction, expenses of closing up Freedmen's Bureau, etc	9,000,000 00
Deficiencies of various kinds in the different appropriations	2,560,000 00
Making a total of	$106,818,447 10

Equal to less than $75,000,000 in coin.

—Of course, this does not include the $7,200,000 in gold just paid to Russia for Alaska, nor the postage which our people pay for carrying their letters at two or three cents a piece; and why should it? Nay: why should the $4,700,000 appropriated to the improvement of certain rivers and harbors be charged in this account? Every dollar so expended is a permanent addition to the national wealth.

The cost of collecting the revenue is too great, but is being rapidly reduced, in consequence of the repeal of nearly half our internal taxes by the present Congress. We hope to see it reduced within the year to $6,000,000.

—General Howard is a soldier and a Christian, whose word was never questioned. Seeing it asserted in a speech by the Hon. B. M. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, that he (Howard) had estimated the cost of the Freedmen's Bureau for one year at $11,684,450, he felt constrained to rebuke the lie. Not only had he made no such estimate, but the total disbursements of that Bureau up to the first day of this year, were less than six millions of dollars; and the entire expense, including medical and commissary stores, and the pay of the army officers detailed to serve in this field, falls considerably below ten millions of dollars. "And," adds General Howard, "a large part of these expenditures were for the benefit of Southern whites, reduced to poverty by the Rebellion."

When shall we see these facts and figures going the rounds of the Copperhead journals?

Progress of the Presidential Campaign.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Thus far the Presidential campaign has been remarkably flat. Most of the leaders seem to be immured at the watering-places, or laid up with the vapors. Although the Republicans have had the lead of the Democrats by some two months in the matter of nominations, they have failed as yet to strike a key-note. If there be any advantage on either side it is in favor of the Democrats, who have already commenced with a few of their heavy guns in Grafton, West Virginia, following up this initial shot by a grand demonstration in Cincinnati, Ohio, where, from the boldness of the language of the principal speakers and the [illegible] attitude assumed, it would seem that the party of the Democracy is not to act upon the defensive, but to carry the war into the enemy's camp, and is prepared to meet the aggressive Republicans, thunder for all the men means and [illegible] they can command, with the field is either lost or won. Most of the ammunition and buncombe of the Republicans, however, have thus far been locked up in Congress; but now that the bars are down and the members let loose we expect the country will soon be flooded by Republican stump speakers of all degrees. We shall presently have Wilson, Butler, Banks, Boutwell, Logan, Stevens, followed by all the little dogs of the party, on the full scent, which they will pursue until they have treed their game or perished through exhaustion. The plan of the Republican campaign in the South has not yet been fully developed. The leaders, however, are confident of carrying nearly all the Southern States unless the polls are taken possession of by the Democrats and the Republicans prevented from voting by violence. It is certainly the fact that the Southern Democrats have at this stage of the campaign apparently formed in columns as storming parties, and are only awaiting the proper time and the appointed signal to "move on the enemy's works." In the meantime the Republicans will not let the election in the Southern States go by default, no matter what may occur. Their lines may now seem to waver, but the infusion of a little Congressional spirit after adjournment will probably brace them up again, and the rank and file will go into the fight bold as ever. Hence, putting all things together, we do not think the campaign will long continue to be as dull as it has been thus far, and that active operations will be commenced as soon as the Republican members of Congress have visited their homes, packed up their extra linen, kissed their wives and sweethearts and sallied forth again for the battlefields of political glory.

1860—1868.

From the N. Y. Times.

The temper in which the Southern Democrats have entered upon the contest for the Presidency bears a suggestive resemblance to that which animated them in the memorable canvass of 1860. They were then contending for a continuance of their supremacy in the Government. They are now struggling to regain ground lost by the Rebellion, and to reassert the authority in national politics which once reigned supreme.

The threats now prevalent are a reproduction, with certain necessary modifications, of those which were in vogue when Lincoln occupied the place of Grant on the Republican ticket. Then the Union was menaced by way of indicating the resolve of the South never to recognize an anti-slavery President. Now, the guarantees of a restored Union are assailed, with the declared purpose of annulling the political result of emancipation and reviving a power in local concerns based upon the pride and prejudice of color. The same arrogant spirit, the same contempt for law, the same low estimates of the strength and will of the loyal masses, are traceable in the course of the Southern Democracy in the two elections. "If the North elect Lincoln we will secede," was the sum of the Southern argument in 1860. "If Grant's majority be composed of colored votes, we will put Seymour in the Presidency in defiance of bayonets," is the saying with which the Wade Hamptons of to-day express the purpose of their class. Now, as then, the old governing class of the South claim for themselves a right to regulate the policy of the Republic, to be the judges of its measures and the interpreters of its Constitution; and they threaten a resort to force if their pretensions be repelled.

The two positions, moreover, are characterized by the same shallow artifice. The threatening indulged eight years ago always wore the pretense of resistance to encroachments. The embryo Rebels affected airs of injured innocence. They colored their case with the view of concealing the nature of their plans. The Republicans were the aggressors; they, amiable souls, were the aggrieved parties. They treated the Republican policy as an invasion of Southern rights, and held up secession as a measure of self-defense to which they would be driven by the ruthless and unconstitutional North. These were the tactics when Breckinridge ran the race with Lincoln; and they are employed now in support of Seymour against Grant. The Republican policy is assailed as that of a party engaged in promoting rebellion; Grant is pictured as a candidate whose election will produce civil war; Congress is denounced as a body that must be circumvented, and its work as an outrage that must be overthrown. The Southerners, meanwhile, parade griefs which are but consequences of their own madness, and complain of penalties provoked by their own crimes. They attempt to divert attention from their proposed resistance to law by charging upon the Republicans an intent to create insurrection; so masking revolutionary projects by imputing intended violence to their opponents.

The election of Lincoln was a mere pretext seized to cover the secessionist conspiracy. The Southern Democrats went into the election prepared to throw off the authority of the Union if its Executive passed into Republican hands. At this moment, the same party is manœuvering under the leadership of Seymour, with the design of making the triumph of Grant an excuse for fresh turmoil and further bloodshed. The struggle then was for the mastery of the Union or for its disruption. The struggle now is, for restoration to power and privilege in the Union, regardless of the Rebellion; and its prosecution involves the destruction of the guarantees called for by the loyal sentiment of the North. In both instances, Southern politicians set themselves above the law, and presume to dictate the conditions of their allegiance to the Union. They wanted its control, in the interest of slavery, in 1860; they demand its control, in the interest of Rebels, in 1868.

They depend at present, as before, upon the active sympathies of the Northern Democracy. The secession movement would have been dwarfed in its proportions but for the encouragement it received from the Breckinridge party in the Northern States. The opposition to the reconstructed Governments lacked organization and energy until the New York Convention breathed into it the breath of life. Wade Hampton was reasonable, Cobb civil, and even Toombs decent, so long as the spirit and attitude of the Democratic party, as such, were a matter of uncertainty. Frank Blair's revolutionary *pronunciamiento* awakened desires not before hinted at; and the nomination of Seymour and Blair on a platform which commits the party to warfare upon reconstruction encouraged the Southern leaders to avow boldly a programme of resistance to law. They had been in close fellowship with the representatives of Northern and Western Democracy, had witnessed the construction of a Copperhead platform, and the nomination of candidates, one of whom never sympathized with the Union cause, and the other is known to contemplate its defeat by treachery and bloodshed. It is not surprising that in these circumstances, the Southern politicians who came to New York comparatively rational, returned to their homes with rebellious aspirations once more rampant. Wade Hampton was so far carried away by the stimulating atmosphere of Tammany that he preached resistance to law in Union Square. Others shared his excitement. They mistook Tammany for the Empire State—the nomination of Seymour for his election—and went back South hugging the delusion that reaction rules at the North, and they may therefore command their own terms.

There is yet another point of analogy, and that not the least significant. The relation of the Executive to the rebellious elements is identical in both cases. Secession, culminating in war, had been impossible but for Buchanan. Resistance to reconstruction were fanciful, and not to be thought of seriously, but for the patronage it receives, and the succor with which it is tempted by Johnson. The dead President disclaimed constitutional authority to save the Union by stifling secession in its cradle. The living President in like manner repudiates the obligations of duty in regard to the newly-formed Governments, and avows a readiness to recognize and help efforts for their destruction. To this extent the parallel is perfect. Between the two men, however, a marked difference is discernible. Buchanan was weak and vacillating; one day, Cobb and Jacob Thompson guided his counsels; the next, Union men seemed to possess his confidence; and while the pitiful spectacle of an Executive paralyzed by doubt and fear went on, the conspiracy grew in strength and boldness. It acquired magnitude because of Buchanan's weakness rather than in consequence of his sympathy. Johnson, on the other hand, has doggedness of resolution and nerve, to play the most desperate game. His is no passive sympathy. He is actively enlisted on the side of the revolutionists, by his declarations encourages their lawless spirit, and by his policy perverts the power of the Executive to uses which lead to commotion and difficulty.

The comparison suggests one consideration of a more satisfactory character. The events of the winter of 1860 took the country by surprise. Few supposed the threatened danger to be real, and these had not power to provide for its requirements. Now the designs of the revolutionists are understood; the advantages they derive from the unconcealed sympathies of the President are appreciated; and a Congress overwhelmingly Republican retains the means of vindicating its authority and crushing any movement of resistance to law which Southern supporters of Seymour may be mad enough to inaugurate. In this respect, at least, 1868 is satisfactorily ahead of 1860.

Radical Extravagance.

From the N. Y. World.

It is somewhat amusing to see the efforts which are making by the radical leaders, orators, and organs to divert attention from their own corruptions, misdeeds, and profligacy. They realize that the records of their own party, its extravagance and revolutionary measures are so odious that, unless they can raise some false issue, their defeat is certain. Under this idea they are occupying their time in abusing the candidates on the Democratic ticket and chattering about economy. In this way they hope to maintain their supremacy over affairs at Washington.

The records of the action of Congress during the past three years exhibit too plainly what the radical idea of economy means for their professions now to deceive any person. Nor will their attacks upon Horatio Seymour, a man whose ability is so well known throughout the country, and whose character as a man is without a stain, avail the radicals anything, or furnish them relief. It is also in vain that they harp about the acts or sayings of Democrats during the war. Those questions have become a part of the past; new questions and new issues are now attracting the attention of the people. They see that notwithstanding the war has been closed over three years, yet the expenditures of the War and Navy Departments are increasing every year. They realize that the taxation still remains at the highest figure, and the cost of living increases, rather than diminishes, and yet there is no reduction of the national debt. They also see that the expenses of the army have increased from ninety-five millions the second year after peace, to one hundred and fifty-six millions the third year. The people likewise bear in mind that since the surrender of the armies of the Rebellion the radicals have borrowed about eight hundred millions, and taken from the people nearly fourteen hundred millions, by way of taxes and customs during the same period, and yet our currency, which was twenty-one per cent. discount in 1866, is now twenty-nine per cent. below par, and will continue down so long as the radical policy prevails. As it sinks in value taxation increases. They have lengthened the hours of toil of the mechanics and laboring men until twelve hours now, even with increased wages, leave that class no better off at the close of the year than eight hours would during Democratic administration of the Government. By the same radical policy our merchant ships have lost the carrying trade upon the seas, and that business is transferred to Great Britain, thus placing still greater burdens upon the other interests of the country.

Such are some of the results of the radical policy and radical extravagance upon the interests of the country. In the face of these facts we find them talking about economy. But we find no official act or the sanction of any measure that will work out economical results. They refuse to pass a bill in Congress to reduce the expenses of the army, but by the estimates of their own committee they will reach, for the present year, very near two hundred millions. They have introduced and passed, in one branch of Congress, a bill to fund the public debt, under the plea of reducing the interest. But the very wording of this bill shows that it is a sham, and that it will, under radical rule, become a dead letter upon the statute books. They continue the Freedmen's Bureau in operation, and expend through it millions of dollars taken from the laboring men of the North, to support the negroes in idleness. They spend money with a lavish hand upon all manner of private jobs and schemes to benefit their own party contractors. They have passed a tenure-of-office law to retain their corrupt internal revenue officials in office. To obtain money to meet all this extravagance they tax every article of food which the people consume, and every piece of cloth they wear upon their backs.

In vain have the people asked where all this money goes. In vain have they asked what has become of the two thousand two hundred millions which have been raised for the national Government since the war closed. The debt is larger than it was then, and the general expenses are increasing rather than diminishing. Frauds and peculations, plundering and rascalities in office have become the order of the day, and yet when the people ask why all this extravagance—this reckless expenditure of money, the only response that they obtain from the radical organs is that Seymour opposed the war and addressed the rioters as his friends. Under pretensions of extraordinary loyalty, they are laboring to continue their system of extravagance, to keep up the expenses of the army and navy, which we have shown have been increasing ever since the war closed. Extra loyalty is the name and the cloak under which they hope to continue their thieving, their rascalities and extravagance. The people must not be deceived by their professions, but bear in mind that their only hope for economy in the administration of the national Government, their only chance for a relief from oppressive taxation, and the only chance for the prosperity of all business interests, as well as those of the mechanic, the artisan and laboring man, is by the success of the Democratic Presidential ticket.

Why not Try a Little Argument?

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The *Tribune* and *World* are now in the full sweep of what politicians call "the campaign." In each paper we read, day after day, aspersions of the motives of the other side, and scurrilous attacks on the character of its political opponents.

We read in the *World* that General Grant is a scoundrel, a peculator, a sot, and a man without a name. And we read in the *Tribune* that Seymour is a hypocrite, an ally of Mackerelville, a Rebel in disguise; and Blair is no better, but rather worse. The *World* repeats day after day the gross misstatement which has been shown in our columns to have not even a foundation in fact, that "in three years of peace the radical party has wrung fifteen hundred millions of money in taxes from the pockets of the people, and has borrowed eight hundred millions more." But the *Tribune* retorts with some such anecdotes as these:—

"The Warrensburg (Mo.) *Standard* is informed that there is a Rebel flag in the sanctum of the Warrensburg *Journal*, for 'the faithful' to weep over. Send it to Frank Blair, by all means.

"There is some curiosity to know whether Seymour, Ind., where the Adams Express robbers recently were lynched, was named after Horatio. If so, he should call there with a speech addressed to 'My friends.'"

So they go on, day after day, with only occasional glimmers of reason. Now the canvass is a very important one. It so happens, unfortunately for the country, as we think, that a question which a month or six weeks ago the best men in both parties had agreed to consider as decided, has become the chief issue in the struggle. The rash letter of General Blair, which is generally regretted by thoughtful Democrats, has made the question of reconstruction the leading one in the canvass. This question both sides might well argue soberly and dispassionately, for each has a firm conviction upon it. The Democratic leaders apparently believe in all sincerity that the only way to secure liberty and constitutional government to the States of the Union is to let none but white men vote. Any other course will be ruinous to liberty and free government, they say.

Now, we do not believe this; we believe that liberty and constitutional government are safest with impartial suffrage; we believe that it would be a great injustice and a serious injury to the country to confine the suffrage to the whites, to proscribe men on account of color; and particularly that this would be injurious in the Southern States, where the blacks form so large a part of the population.

We believe with General Blair in 1861, that "to him with whom we can trust the bullet to save the life of the nation, we can likewise entrust the ballot to preserve it; and we invoke the co-operation of the federal and State Governments, and the people throughout the Union, to use all lawful means to establish a system of suffrage which shall be equal and just to all, black as well as white." We believe with Mr. Johnson in 1865, that it is wise and safe to grant the franchise to those blacks who can read and write, who own property to a certain amount, and who served in the war; and we hold, above all, that whatever restrictions are made should apply impartially to all men.

But Democrats believe just as sincerely in a policy of proscription:—why will they not calmly reason upon and argue for their favorite policy? Why appeal only to ignorance and a hateful prejudice? The everlasting talk about "carpet-baggers" does not convince any reasoning being. Is it a crime to represent in Congress a State in which you were not born? If it were, what would become of half the Democratic members of Congress? The attempt to inflame the prejudice against the blacks is not worthy of honorable men.

The blacks are ignorant—but it was a crime, only a few years ago, to teach them the alphabet. They are poor—but they were left at the close of the war absolutely without property. They are misled, in some cases, by demagogues—but the whites of the Southern States were woefully misled, to their ruin, in 1860-61, by as unscrupulous and evil a set of demagogues as ever gained power over a considerable population.

The people prefer argument to vituperation and misrepresentation, and the party organs would serve their purpose far better if they would endeavor to appeal to the reason of their readers, rather than fall into a frenzy of scolding at their antagonists.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,

A. S. ROBINSON,

No 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received a superb collection of BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 8 18

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STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $300

NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 713 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,

N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,

10 8 thmtu South Amboy, N. J.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET,

Has a large assortment of MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. 8 18

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 123 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN,

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF

WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1 13

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthf

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 716 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc. would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes. All work warranted. 11 2

THE STEAM GENERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

This Company are now prepared to furnish

WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,

Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.

OFFICE OF COMPANY,

(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),

No. 528 WALNUT STREET

NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.

EDWARD H. GRAHAM, Secretary and Treasurer

1 23 2m

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

mw12 No 11 North SIXTH Street.

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 106 JONES' Alley

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORIA" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 4 11 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.

My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

AT THE OLD STAND,

S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. B. WARDEN.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 3 wfm2m

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

WRIGGINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 ¾ p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

5 20 8 PHILADELPHIA.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 15 smthstrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

JOHN CRUMP.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

23 PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon David McLauerty fell from one of the piers at Port Richmond and fractured his skull. He was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

James Sylvester, residing at Bridesburg, fell, yesterday, from his wagon, at Richmond street and Frankford road, and striking on his shoulder was severely hurt.

James McBrellian, sixty years old, residing in Biddle street, fell at his door-step yesterday, and had an arm broken.

Patrick Gerrigan, twenty-four years old, residing in Manilla street, fell while carrying a bag of salt on shipboard and was seriously injured. The three sufferers were received into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Patrick O'Hara, twenty-six years old, residing in Baker street, was badly beaten yesterday by Lawrence Hogden, who is alleged to have struck O'Hara with an axe. O'Hara was taken to the hospital.

Henry Smith, a Custom House officer, fell into the hold of the steamer Wyoming, at Walnut street wharf, yesterday afternoon, and seriously injured himself. He was removed to his home, No. 713 S. Third street.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.—Yesterday afternoon Sebastian A. Denegra, a Revenue Inspector, was arraigned before Recorder Given, charged with forcible entry and detainer. The allegation is, that the Inspector seized a lot of machinery which was being taken from Mr. Marshal K. Evans' tobacco factory, on Twenty-fourth street, above Green, during the night. Mr. Denegra was of the opinion that the machinery was being removed for the purpose of evading the Government tax.

Evans deposed that his tax was not due until August, and that the machinery was being removed during the night for repair, in order to have the factory in running order during the day following. Denegra could make no defense before the magistrate, who is only empowered to take the testimony of the party bringing suit. The case goes to Court, the Inspector being held to bail for trial.

A BOATMAN BADLY BEATEN.—Yesterday morning, Peter Wesner, a boatman, residing at Douglasville, in this State, was waylaid at the corner of William and Richmond streets, it is alleged, by a man named George Gunn, and dreadfully beaten about the head, face, and back. For some moments after the affair took place it was thought that Wesner had been killed, and much excitement, in consequence, prevailed in the neighborhood. During the confusion Gunn succeeded in making his escape. The cause for the attack appears to have arisen from a dispute between the two men as to which should enter the lock first, at Deep Lock, New Brunswick, two weeks since, Wesner contending that as he had lain at the bridge all night he had the prior right of way. The injured man is about twenty-five years of age, and is represented to be an industrious and temperate person. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital, where he remained in a critical condition at a late hour last evening.

A PATRIOTIC PIC-NIC.—The ladies of Norristown and vicinity have been actively engaged for some time past, in getting up a pic-nic to raise funds in aid of the Soldiers' Monument Association of Montgomery county. The pic-nic takes place on Thursday, July 30, and from the preparations being made it promises to be the most delightful affair of the kind that ever occurred in Montgomery county.

FATAL RESULT.—William Frickley, who had a leg crushed by a train of cars on the Norristown Railroad on Monday last, died from his injuries at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday. Coroner's inquest to-day.

RECORDER'S DETECTIVE AGENCY.—Stephen Franklin, late a revenue officer, is now associated with the Recorder's Detective Agency.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—The exercises connected with the founding of the Frankford United Presbyterian Church will take place at Orthodox and Franklin streets to-morrow afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

—An adjourned stated meeting of the Lyle Monument Association will be held this evening, at the hall of the Neptune Hose Company. Officers of companies not represented are earnestly invited to attend, in order that their respective companies may be apprised of the doings of the Association.

—The corner-stone of the German Evangelical Lutheran Emmanuel Church will be laid this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Fourth and Carpenter streets.

—The Athletic Base Ball Club this afternoon play a picked nine at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue, for the benefit of the Superintendent.

—Very little is doing in revenue matters, as distillers are waiting for the new Internal Revenue bill to go into effect.

The Coming General Council of the Catholic Church.

The General Council now convoked will be the twentieth recorded in ecclesiastical annals. The first Council of the Christian Church met at Jerusalem in the fiftieth year of our Lord in order to establish the conditions on which Gentile converts should be admitted to baptism. It was then decided that such converts should not undergo preliminary circumcision, nor be subject to the ceremonial injunctions of the Mosaic law. Nice was the seat of the second council, A. D. 325, in which the assembled prelates enunciated the doctrine of the Son of God in opposition to the Arian heresy. The third Council, held at Constantinople in the year 381, under Theodosius the Great, confirmed the doctrine of the Holy Ghost. The fourth Council, convoked at Ephesus in 431, and the fifth, at Calcedonia in 451, defined the dogma of the union of the divine and human natures in Jesus Christ. Between A. D. 553 and 869 followed three Councils at Constantinople and one at Nice (787), the latter under the Empress Irene and her son, Constantine VI. The first Council in the Lateran Basilica at Rome assembled in the year 1122, and was the first Ecumenical Council of the Western Church. Three others followed between that date and the year 1215. Lyons was the seat of an Ecumenical Council under Pope Innocent IV, in 1245, and Pope Gregory X, in 1275. Vienna had a similar distinction in 1311, under Pope Clement V. The Council of Constance, to which I have already made allusion in this letter, was sitting from 1414 to 1418. The Council of Basle, eighteenth in chronological order, lasted nine years (1431-40) and was important from the abolition of several crying abuses in the Church, and more particularly for the reform of ecclesiastical discipline, which had then become shamefully lax. This Council was held under the Pontificates of Eugenius IV. and Nicholas IV. The Imperial throne was successively filled by Sigismund, Albert II, and Frederick III, during the same period. The famous Council of Trent, which completes our list, was held under the Pontificate of Paul III. The great Emperor, Charles V., did not live to see the termination of its tedious labors, which were only promulgated in the reign of his brother, Ferdinand I. The Council of Trent was sitting from 1545 to 1563, and the ecclesiastical chroniclers of most repute, Father Paul, of Venice, and the Spanish Dr. Vargas, who have recorded its proceedings, give a very edifying description of the intrigues and artifices which the Papal Legate employed to obtain the declarations desired by the Vatican. This council, like that of Basle, had in view, among other important matters the reform of ecclesiastical abuses, so urgently called for by the rapid spread of the Reformation in Germany, England, and even France. Something in this way was certainly done under the sharp spur of necessity, but nothing at all towards healing the serious dissensions which had arisen in the Church. The only effect of the Council was to alienate from the Catholic Church all who had been wavering in their allegiance and to widen the breach, or rather create an impassable barrier between Catholicism and Protestantism. There is every reason to believe that the doctrines or dogmas that proceed from the approaching Council will be of such an impossible character as to still further shake the hold of Rome upon the faith of the people throughout Christendom.

Brazilians and their Habits.

A Brazil correspondent of the St. Louis *Republicon* says:—

The person who meets with a sudden or a violent death in Brazil, either by accident or murder, is buried by the wayside, near where the event happened, and a cross is set up at the end of the grave. To this cross, as the emblem of his faith everywhere, the Brazilian lifts his hat in passing, and it is a beautiful custom of the people to hang this love memento with flowers and garlands. I frequently pass such a cross near this city where a man was murdered so long ago that but few remember the circumstances, yet pious and unseen hands were always decking this wayside cross with wreaths and roses.

Sundays—Domingos or Lord's days, as the Brazilians call them—pass with many of them almost like any other day, occupying them in their usual avocations. It is true that there is always Church service, and the Catholic creed recognizes Sundays as sacred days. But it would be painful to many persons in the United States, to see the little regard which is paid by the common run of persons, many of whom never attend church except on some great occasion. There are not wanting individuals, however, who deplore this state of things, and write and talk on the subject, in the hope of teaching a better state of things.

After a warm day—one that would be a hot day in Missouri, uninfluenced there by the sea breeze, the night falls cool and refreshing with a balmy air, which seems like exhilarating gas to the lungs. We seldom or never have sultry nights—the atmosphere is not stagnant, and the glorious stars look down to-night from a clear sky, which is as pure as Northern Winter, but warmed into life by perpetual Spring.

Later to-night comes up the moon, and I think that Brazilian moonlights are magnificent—more beautiful than day—never coldly chaste nor sweating hot, but forever the calm, fresh light of day, only a little shaded; and the heart palpitates under the change with all the affections that it can gather around it. Nature does not seem to sleep—only meditates; and heaven and earth whisper mysteriously to each other.

The Brazilians have their superstitions about the moon and its influences, like many European nations. Many agricultural operations are regulated by the light or the dark of the moon. But I have been amused to find some of the best families, who believe strongly in a vermifuge nostrum which I prepare them for their children and negroes; but they delay giving it till the decay of the moon—*luaminguenia*. What influence the moon can have on intestinal worms passes my comprehension; but they wait till the moon is on the wane, so that the worms will be weaker and the remedy "push down mais forte!"

When the Brazilians ride—*ando a cavalo*, or walk a horseback, as they say—they gallop. It is the only condition in which they seem to be in a hurry. The stately gait of our roadsters is disgustful to them—too much like the laborious tread of the tropeiros. On the campos grounds—on the route to the country church—the only gait which pleases the cavalleiros is an Irdian lope, in which the horse does not get over the ground fast, but makes great pretensions.

In all Brazilian primary schools, Thursday, instead of Saturday, as with us, is the day of rest; so that the days of study are more equally divided in the week. The whole school generally "study loud" during school hours, so that it resembles a Babel of confusion; but the scholars seem to learn with facility. Monday the teaching is oral; and many times I notice monitors at the head of the classes, like the Lancasterian system. The sexes are taught in separate schools, with male and female teachers, who are paid by the Government, so that education is free. Teachers hold a responsible rank in the community, and as a reward for a well earned reputation, at the end of some twenty years' service, they are *aposentado*, or pensioned for the rest of their lives. The same thing takes place in other public employments.

The Beetles in Utah.

The Austin (Nevada) *Reveille* gives the following description of this formidable and dreadful plague:—

Utah is not only plagued with locusts, but with an insect called the "elephant beetle." A reliable person who returned from the neighborhood of Salt Lake last week saw myriads of them covering the earth with their shining brownish black bodies, and destroying everything which they met in their path. Even small animals, he was informed by the ill-fated residents, did not escape the voracity of these hordes: their bodies were crowded upon, and worried and wounded cruelly with the powerful antennæ until they fell down exhausted by their struggles and loss of blood, when they were fastened upon by thousands and devoured.

The entire carcass of a sheep was eaten and the bones picked clean in two minutes and a quarter; and it is said that a dead ox would be gobbled up by them in a quarter of an hour. So ferocious are these giant beetles that mothers are afraid to let their little children go out of the house unattended by a grown person. In their frequent bloody contests the wounded are devoured on the instant. Our informant says they are about four inches long, with legs three inches long; their antennæ are stiff, sharp, and full four inches long; they have a short tail armed with a powerful horn, and their shells are so hard that the weight of a man will scarcely crush them. They are very frisky at times, and jump with the agility of fleas.

No other species of the beetle possesses their faculty of uttering a loud sound, which, mad by thousands of them at once, resembles the braying of a band of jackasses. Their noise terrified the horses of our informant and his companion, who could not be kept upon the plain, so great was their fright. On one occasion while they were riding in a valley that was black with beetles, and crushing them under their horses' hoofs, when their hard cases would crack with a report like a rifle, the fierce insects showed a disposition to attack the horses, and fairly drove them out of the field. We were informed that a scientific man in Salt Lake City was collecting specimens of this formidable elephant beetle for transmission to various learned institutions of the country.

Ozone.

This remarkable substance, discovered by Schoenbein in 1849, has lately been the subject of numerous researches. *Gaignani* says:—"Our readers know that when air or oxygen is traversed by frequent electric sparks, it acquires a certain smell similar to that which is sometimes observed after a storm, or even a strong flash of lightning. It was generally admitted by our forefathers that when the Evil One did mortals the honor of paying them a visit, his exit was always marked by a smell of brimstone, that being very like the odor we are alluding to and most appropriately attributed to the enemy of mankind, who was known to be a great amateur of the electric fluid. Ozone is not soluble in water to any degree worth taking into account; a heat of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred degrees centigrade will decompose it; but it should be remarked that it has never yet been obtained in a state of purity, it being generally mixed with an enormous quantity of air and oxygen. But even in that state it evinces much greater power than the latter; it will, for instance, transform silver moistened with water into black peroxide of that metal without the aid of heat; it is rapidly absorbed by iodine and mercury, each in a dry state, and it will transform nitrogen into nitric acid by the aid of potash or slacked lime. Its property of turning starch blue when impregnated with iodide of potassium has been long used as a test of its presence; but it is a very imperfect one, since other substances produce a similar effect. It exercises a powerful action upon organic substances, and it is this which has recently called it into notice again. It has been shown by Dr. Schœrr, of Berne, that ozone, as well as substances impregnated with it, will kill animalcules with certainty and rapidity; and, as recent researches seem to place it beyond a doubt that most epidemics, and cholera among the number, are owing to microzoaria, great hopes are entertained of its being possible to use ozone in hospitals as a disinfectant; and, perhaps, to extend its use still further. As might have been foreseen, however, from its being a modification of oxygen, it exercises an irritating action on the respiratory organs—a drawback which must necessarily reduce its application to sanitary purposes within narrow limits."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The *Athenæum* has made a very amusing discovery. A certain "Max., Baron von Alvensleben, late lieutenant in the Imperial Mexican Army," has published a book, under the title of "With Maximilian in Mexico." By a singular coincidence many of the real adventures of the "Baron" are identical with the imaginary adventures of one of Bulwer's heroes, "Devereux." Still more remarkable, the adventures are described in almost exactly the same words. It has been often said that fact is stranger than fiction, but this is the first time we have heard of their being identical. Some persons will be skeptical, we suspect, for this is a skeptical age, and will think that both narratives are fictitious, "Devereux" being the original and "Alvensleben" a poor copy.

—Mr. Disraeli's first peer, Viscount Bridport, enjoys a somewhat exceptional honor. He exchanges a barony in the peerage of Ireland (an honor which confers no right to a seat in the House of Lords) for a viscountcy. As a rule an Irish earl or viscount is content with the lowest order in the English Peerage—a barony. For instance, the Earl of Dunraven sits as Baron Kenry. Viscount Monck as Baron Monck, and Viscount Boyne as Baron Brancepeth. During a little over thirty-five years, 24 Irish and 16 Scotch peers have been created lords of the United Kingdom.

—In a letter to the *Daily News* Mr. Trevelyan says that the proportion of officers to men is, in the British army, 1 officer to 28 men; French army, 1 officer to 33 men; Austrian army, 1 officer to 40 men; Prussian army, 1 officer to 49 men; British Artillery, 1 officer to 35 men.

—At a special general meeting of the London University College, Professor Grote, the historian of Greece, was elected President, in the room of Lord Brougham, deceased. The high literary attainments and position of Mr. Grote eminently fit him for this distinguished post.

—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who is well known as a musical composer, intends to suppress the management of the theatre at Gotha, and to undertake the management himself.

—An association of ladies has been formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions from any "person" who may wish to contribute to the expenses of Mr. Mill's election for Westminster.

—Mr. Wyse, of Cork, the "eminent" whisky distiller, has contributed £2000 to make up the sum of £12,000 required to complete the restoration of the cathedral in that city.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....4:53 MOON SETS.....1:04
SUN SETS.....7:19 HIGH WATER.....10:46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Hecla	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	July 15
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	July 15
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	July 17
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 18
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Hermann	Southampton	New York	July 21
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Erin	Liverpool	New York	July 22
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	July 22

FOR EUROPE.

Java	New York	Liverpool	July 29
America	New York	Bremen	July 30
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	July 30
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 1
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 4
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 8
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Aug. 8
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	July 30
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 1
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Aug. 1
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 1
Dakota	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque E. Schultz, Russell, Aspinwall. Merchant & Co.
Brig J. W. Spencer, Spencer, Stettin, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Thomas Walter, Robinson, Cardenas, I. Hough & Morris.
Schr F. R. Baird, Bernard, Georgetown, S. C., C. E. Baker.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Utility, Fargo, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Tangent, Norton, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr L. Sturdevant, Cruse, 5 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber and shingles to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Heather, from New York, with iron to order.
Schr Clara Montgomery, Borden, 9 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Everglade, Leland, from Calais, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Blomidon, Cowan, from London June 4.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, for Philadelphia via Havana, cleared at New Orleans 22d inst. Cargo for Philadelphia—18 bales cotton, 175 bbls. flour, 196 empty casks, and 200 empty barrels.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, from Boston for Philadelphia, struck on the eastern edge of Hedge Fence, Vineyard Sound at 5 A. M. yesterday, during a thick fog. It was expected she would get off at high water last evening, and if not successful, would discharge her cargo by lighters, which are already alongside the vessel. She remains tight, and lies on an even keel.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Barque John Wooster, Knowles, at Singapore 6th ult., from Hong Kong.

Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 25th inst.

Schr Julia E. Willetts, Bayles, hence for Providence, at New London 24th inst.

Schrs Alabama, Vangilder; H. L. Slaght, Willetts; J. D. McCarthy, Simpson; Jos. W. Wilson, Somers; and Marietta Fulton, Fritzinger, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 28th inst.

Schr Dauntless, Coombs, from Orchilla Key 24 inst., at Baltimore 27th.

Schr Pennsylvania, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 28th inst.

Schrs Caroline Wilson, Floyd from Provincetown; Anna Elizabeth, Phillips, for Harwich; M. A. Grier, Fleming, for Hyannis; and Boston, Smith, for Greenport, all from Philadelphia, at New York 27th inst.

Schr Mary Milnes, Burdge, cleared at Baltimore 27th inst. for Newport, R. I.

Schr Henry Allen, Tatum, cleared at Boston 27th inst. for Saco, to load for Philadelphia.

Schrs George H. Bent, Smith; J. A. Parsons, Park; and S. B. Wheeler, Morris, hence for Boston; Rocking-ham, Wyman, hence for Portsmouth; Wilmot Long, and Francis French, Wilcox, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 28th inst.

Schr Richard Law, Law, hence for Annisquam, at Holmes' Hole 28th inst.

Schr Hazelton, Gardner, hence, at Taunton 27th instant.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Alexandria, Va., 27th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The Prince's new half-tide dock at Liverpool was formally opened on the 4th of July, and the American ship Good Hope, Captain Hanson, from San Francisco laden with grain, was the first vessel which passed into the dock. The opening took place with great ceremony, and was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A new bell has been cast and forwarded to the Polick Rip Lightvessel to supply the place of the one recently broken, and will be hung with all possible despatch.

Boston, July 25, 1868.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 123 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1005 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 136 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 1 27

AMUSEMENTS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—ENGELKE'S Promenade Concerts every SATURDAY from 4 to 6 P. M. FISCHER'S Ice-cream served in the Foyer. Admission, 25c. Six tickets, $1; 40 tickets, $5. 7 24 fsmw5t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

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Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

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And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from damage. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER, No. 422 VINE Street. 6 5

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DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

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MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$100,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40s	$101,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400	Par. Market value, $1,102,802 50 Cost, $1089,679 20,	
	Real Estate	86,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $4076 00, estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Bank	$103 017 10
	Cash in Drawer	298 52
		183,315 62
		$1,507,603 15

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693 22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 20 MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL $500,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 15 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
The Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
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GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
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NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

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No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266 72.
$20,600,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1868.

Democracy in Maryland.

We have waded through a full report of the proceedings of the recent ratification meeting at Baltimore, not only because it was one of the largest and most important Democratic gatherings which has been convened since the nomination of Seymour and Blair, but because we were curious to see by what arguments their election would be advocated in the State affectionately apostrophized in the favorite rebel song as "Maryland, my Maryland." Sparing our readers many prolix details, we will endeavor to describe in brief some of the leading features of this assemblage. The Democracy turned out in full force, with banners and transparencies, which would have been much more significant if they had embraced the standards under which the Baltimore rebels marched and fought when they were serving as Confederate soldiers.

The President of the meeting, in his opening remarks, eulogized the New York Convention, because, as he alleged, it "presented a most interesting and inspiring spectacle in the fraternal reunion of gallant soldiers of the North and South, representative survivors of those embattled hosts whose stubborn valor upon a thousand fields prolonged a civil contest through the vicissitudes of four long and bloody years." He was undoubtedly correct in assuming that the Rebel soldiers were remarkably well represented in that assemblage; but few soldiers of the Union army acted as *bona fide* delegates at Tammany Hall. Wade Hampton and Forrest were welcomed rather by the Northern sympathizers, who, throughout the contest had hoped for their success, than by the warriors who had ensured the triumph of the Union cause. It is astonishing what pains the Southern orators are taking to disseminate the fiction, that they have captured, in a civil contest, the armies that defeated them in a martial conflict; and we are inclined to suspect that one of the objects of this bold misrepresentation is to pave the way for a future outbreak, by persuading the ignorant white voters of the South that the antagonists, whom they know by experience to be invincible, may become their allies in a new rebellion. Whatever be the object, the falsity of the assertion is evident, and it is amazing that even desperate politicians have the hardihood to repeat it.

The second speaker was Hon. C. A. Eldridge, the Democratic Congressman from Wisconsin, whose name figures frequently in the reports of colloquial debates in the House of Representatives. He delivered a speech which reproduced the leading ideas of the famous and favorite Democratic editor of Wisconsin, Brick Pomeroy. If the prevailing sentiments of the Democracy of the Northwest are to be judged by the utterances of their representative men, we must look there, rather than to the South, hereafter, for the most rampant and ridiculous exhibitions of rebellious radicalism. A specimen of the reasoning of the Wisconsin Congressman is given in the following sentence, as we find it in the Baltimore *Gazette*:—

"The motive which actuates this radical party in opposing reconstruction is illustrated by the opposition of Massachusetts, who fears that her influence as a manufacturing State may be overcome by Louisiana, Alabama, and other agricultural States, and thus she displays that selfishness which caused her to influence the passage of an act by Congress to tax whisky two dollars per gallon, and immediately afterwards to pass a prohibitory whisky law in the State, so that her citizens would not pay any portion of this tax. The policy of the radical party is selfish from the crown of its head to the sole of its feet."

The advocates of prohibition in Massachusetts will be much surprised to learn that the object of their labors was to evade a tax rather than to promote what they believed to be a moral reform, and among all the reasons yet given for preferring the Congressional plan of reconstruction to the policy of the President,—we have seen nothing yet equal to the allegation that the manufacturing interests of the North would be injured by the latter and benefitted by the former.

Another speaker was Governor Swann, who began by asserting that the meeting he had addressed in Philadelphia, immediately after the adjournment of the Tammany Hall Convention, was one of the largest that had ever been assembled in this city on a similar occasion, and who discussed at length various issues, taking care to deny in the most emphatic terms that the Democratic party favored any form of repudiation. On that topic, Eldridge who probably shared the views of his co-laborer Pomerey preserved a significant silence.

Baltimore as a commercial and manufacturing city whose prosperity was greatly promoted by the measures which prevented the success of the schemes devised by her Democratic politicians to unite her fortunes formally with the Rebellion, evidently contains too many citizens interested in the preservation of the public credit to render it expedient to advocate in her precincts the repudiation dogmas which the Democracy love to dwell upon at points further South, and in the West.

The next speaker was a flowery orator named William Pinkney Whyte, whose effort was noted for a remarkable attempt to prove that all the friends of all the aspirants for the Democratic nomination were under special obligations to support Horatio Seymour. He contended that the friends of Johnson should support him because Seymour had eulogized the President's services to the Democratic party; that the friends of Hendricks should support Seymour because the New York delegates had voted for the Indiana candidate; that the friends of Chase should support Seymour because he had sincerely favored the nomination of the Chief Justice, and that the friends of Pendleton should support Seymour because their leader had suggested Seymour's nomination. This reasoning is at least ingenious, but in view of the accumulating testimony that the New York wire-pullers in turn deceived all the candidates, it would be more logical to conclude that Seymour has no special claim upon the friends of any of his rivals. Another feature of the speech of Mr. Whyte was the pride he expressed in having been always a Democrat, and the reproaches he hurled upon those who had antagonized Democratic candidates from the days of Jefferson down to those of Andrew Johnson.

The force of this standard appeal of the true blue orators of the party was sadly weakened by the fact that the report of his remarks is followed by letters received from such prominent representatives of the old Whig party as William B. Reed, of this city, and Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia; the latter claiming that "the principles of the New York Convention are in fact Whig principles, and all Whigs, who value consistency and constitutional liberty, should rally with enthusiasm to the support of the platform and nominees of the New York Convention."

Calmness Amid the Coming Storm.

We are now on the eve of a national political campaign, one which threatens to rival in bitterness of feeling and party asperity any which has ever before visited our country. Judging from the evidences at hand, we see good reason for anticipating the wildest excitement. The issues involved are of a kind to excite the worst passions. On them the parties are diametrically divided. There is no neutral ground between them. There is no common platform on which they can stand. Two great questions are to be settled. The one involves the decision of the finances of the nation. In it every man, woman, and child is directly interested. The proposition of one party is to rob the other of a portion of its wealth. It is to throw national honor to the winds, and adopt as the rule of action merely, whether we have the right to violate obligations—not whether we have right on our side. This issue alone would be sufficient to cause unparaleled bitterness. The moment a man's pocket is affected, we reach his temper, and we therefore predict an asperity fortunately as rare as it will be bitter. The East and West stand opposed on this question, and each section is again sub-divided. Every city has the adherents of both repudiation and redemption. It will therefore take but a little spark to provoke collision and lead to bloodshed.

If the division of sentiment between the East and West is of a character to threaten difficulty, what is the nature of the issues in the South? The test question in which the people, black and white, in the reconstructed States are called upon to settle is whether one race has any political rights which the other is to treat with respect. Shall the blacks of the South be citizens or serfs? Shall they have the ballot and freedom, or shall they be deprived of these dearly-bought rights, and made helpless in the presence of their enemies? The Democratic party propose to deprive the colored men of their right of suffrage. To deprive them of suffrage is to remove from them the great safeguard—the only safeguard of their liberties. They do not feel a speculative interest in the issue. They do not feel a kind of semi-curiosity as to what is the result. It is a direct personal matter with each one of them. Whether Grant and Colfax, or Seymour and Blair are elected, means to them something of the deepest and most overwhelming interest. Can they be expected to look calmly on, and not be in a state almost combustible? It will need but a little provocation—a slight additional taunt to lead from words to blows—from the political meeting to the personal encounter.

What, then, is the unfortunate prospect of our nation, a prospect fraught with danger, and which may lead to disastrous results in the course of a few months? What, then, is the duty of all good citizens of both parties? We counsel all to avoid adding to the flame by any exhibition of personal malevolence or by incendiary speech or writing endangering that quiet which is founded on but the frail foundation of mutual concession. We have shown that the issues are of a character to lead to malice. The smallest conflicts may, in the condition of public feeling, lead to disastrous results. Let us then hope that, in the discussion of the issues involved, there will be brought to bear a spirit of temperate investigation, which will savor of the true magnitude of the questions to be settled. It is a great people meeting together at a great election, to decide on its national policy. The design is to secure a true exposition of the wishes of the majority. Whatever that majority may think, it is the object of the election to develope. Why then should taunts and threats be the standard political tactics of the day? Why not have calm argument and settled action?

When we say calm argument, we mean only in a comparative sense. A popular argument is calm which does not cause ill-feeling, which does not tend towards tumult. Let the speakers on both sides remember the state of the popular feeling, and leave to the demagogue the thankless task of ranting. It will be by deliberation that votes will be won, not by bombastic gesticulation, far less by incipient tumult. In speech, action, and writing let all remember, that far above all partisan triumph, far above all consideration of section or sect stands the great crisis of national security and public peace, and whoever, by word or act, tends towards its destruction, is a demagogue, whom the people should remember only to despise.

Will Andrew Johnson Attempt a Coup d'Etat?

Some apprehensions are shown by many of our contemporaries at the probable attempt by Andrew Johnson at what might be termed a *coup d'etat*, that is to say, that now Congress has adjourned, having the power in his own hands, he may attempt to carry out what might be designated as the Blair policy. They saw a little foreshadowing of this, as they supposed, in his veto message of the other day, in which he declared that the only legitimate State governments in the South are those which he established; he further declared that the only legitimate authority under which the election for President and Vice-President can be held in the Southern States must be derived from the governments instituted before the 4th of March, 1867; he also said that all the State governments organized under the acts of Congress for that purpose, and under military control are illegitimate and of no validity whatever, and in that view the votes cast in those States for President and Vice-President, in pursuance of the acts passed since the 27th of March, 1867, and in obedience to the so-called Reconstruction acts of Congress, cannot be legally received and counted, while the only votes in those States that can be legally cast and counted will be those cast in pursuance of the laws in force in the several States prior to the legislation of Congress upon the subject of reconstruction.

This is the President's opinion. He has at various times had opinions, and he has at various other times dispensed with them, and adopted others. The big talk of Frank Blair and Wade Hampton will amount to but big talk after all; for putting together their opinions with Andrew Johnson's, the carrying out of a *coup d'etat*-like policy is a very different matter in this country from what it has been in France. An 18th Brumaire is not to be thought of. What then? a copy of Louis Napoleon's? Only to think—General Blair the St. Arnaud, Mr. Seward the De Morny; who will be the General Magnan? There are, to be sure, a few trifles to be taken into consideration. The commander of our army and the Secretary of War are both too good Republicans, as we all know, to be used as tools on such an occasion to arrest our Representatives before daylight, as the members of the French Legislative Assembly were arrested. Whatever he may be able to do, he will not attempt to inaugurate such a bloody policy as some of our friends may think. No, there need be no fear of a *coup d' etat*. And there is, in truth, something almost ludicrous in the very thought. Our Generals Cavignac, Randon, and Changarniers, our Representatives Thiers, and Odillon Barrets may also quietly repose in their beds. It would take a different man from Andrew Johnson, and a different country from the United States to try a fancy experiment of this kind.

Mr. Wells' Report.—Certain Democratic Journals have lately labored hard to induce the belief that our national expenses are enormous, that the public debt is being increased instead of diminished, that taxation is more onerous, and that the Republican party, having a two-third majority in both Houses, is responsible therefor. In answer to certain inquiries of the Hon. William B. Allison, of Iowa, Special Commissioner Wells has written a letter, elsewhere printed, containing the following specifications:—

I. That the national receipts of revenue from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were substantially $400,300,000, and the aggregate expenses $371,559,225, of which $141,635,551.13 was on account of interest on the public debt, (nearly $16,000,000 of this being due mainly to payments on account of accumulated interest on the compound interest notes, and which will not appear in future interest disbursements,) thus leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures, for the year ending June 30, of $34,749,777.

II. Since the war the amount of taxes abated or repealed is $107,269,000, and coincident with this reduction the aggregate of the national indebtedness has been reduced $250,000,000. On this abatement the reduction of the interest, calculated at six per centum, would be fifteen millions per annum.

III. The aggregate expenses of the War Department from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, were $917,117,043'45, $647,688,000 (or 70 per cent. of the whole) being used during the last nine months of 1865, in paying off our troops and other necessary war expenses. The balance, $269,428,987 10, covers a period of thirty months, and represents disbursements further contingent upon the termination of the war, regular expenses, the money used in the Indian War, the payment of bounties ($40,332 850), payment for property destroyed in the military service ($11,000,000), reimbursement of State claims ($6,339 000), river and harbor improvements, fortifications, Indians, Freedmen's Bureau, expenses of Reconstruction, etc.

IV. From April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, the expenditures of the Navy Department were $113,119,296 37, and 45 per cent. of this, or $59,817,889'68, were disbursed in the nine months succeeding the termination of the war. The balance covers the regular expenses of the navy for thirty months ending July 30, 1868, as well as the disbursements of prize money and for the settlement of contracts made before the war ended.

V. No department of the Government has been so much abused by Governor Seymour and Democratic orators generally as the Freedmen's Bureau. They have never failed to magnify three fold the cost of that institution. Mr. Wells shows that since its organization in 1866 down to June 30, 1868, its expenses were only $5 617,000. This disposes of one-half of the false statements of these men. If it were possible to find out how much of this money was expended to alleviate the sufferings of whites, the Democrats might be shamed into stopping the other half of their abuse.

Finally, the expenses contingent upon the acts of Congress regulating Reconstruction have been $2 344,700, which is also far below the amount given by the Democratic candidate for the President and his followers.

THE DOMINION.

British Gun-boats and the Fenians.

The Niagara (Canada) *Mail* has the following paragraph in relation to two of the British gunboats and the Fenians:—

"H. M. gunboats Heron and Cherub have been lying at Niagara for some days. This week being the time set by the Fenian Kapparees for a raid on Canada, the gunboats were placed here as a matter of precaution. We have no idea that there will be any attempt to cross this frontier, or to invade Canada at all. Should they attempt to cross the Niagara, however, either above or below the Falls, they had better keep clear of the jolly sons of Neptune, who work the Armstrongs on board of her Majesty's gunboats! It is long since Niagara was favored by so many true blue jackets and marines with the bloom of the salt water yet on their visages. The old saying is, that there is never a row pending in any part of the world where a ship can float, but by magic, as it were, the wooden walls of old England appear to protect the right and uphold the honor of the Union Jack. So in the nick of time here, when the ring is pitched for a fight with the Fenians, the Heron and Cherub come gliding into the river to share in the sport. The officers and crews of these gunboats are a splendid set of fellows—at least, all the Niagara girls say so—and would die in that belief if called on. They even feel half indulgent towards the Fenians for having been the occasion of this welcome visit from the representatives of her Majesty's Royal Navy. The Cherub left on Monday for Goderich, on Lake Huron.

POLITICAL.

Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, is charged with being the founder of Andersonville Prison. He had nothing whatever to do with the Andersonville Prison. The place was subjected, and the tortures and starvation of that Golgotha were devised and superintended by the Rebel General Winder, who was sent from Richmond by Jeff. Davis for that purpose. At that time, Governor Brown, in consequence of his opposition to Davis' tyrannical and centralizing policy, had become so odious to the Richmond authorities that he was neither consulted with nor permitted to have any voice in what was done by the Rebel Government, even in Georgia.

—The Maine *Standard* (Dem.) makes the following significant apology:—"But suppose he (Horatio Seymour) had sympathized with the Rebellion, what then? Would it follow that because he was wrong in one instance he must be wrong on the new and living issues of the hour? The rebellion is ended and the question for common sense people is not who was right on that question, but who is righ now."

—The New York *World* says that if Grant is not elected by a clean majority of the white people of the country, the Democrats will not submit. The Democrats declined to submit to the election of Lincoln until they were induced to do so by the forcible arguments of certain Union men—who were then, as now, under the leadership of General Grant.

—Voorhees has been making a great fuss about taxation, and he made so much fuss about it that the matter was looked into, and it was found that Dan's tax amounted to eighty-seven and a half cents in five years. Voorhees is not the only one.

—A new drink in Boston is called the "Butler cocktail." You stir it with a spoon, squint one eye, gulp it down, and put the spoon in your pocket.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. A. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868, 7 14tf

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Philadelphia. The annual assessments for the above-named districts against persons liable to tax on income for the year 1867, for special tax and tax on carriages, billiard-tables, watches, silver and gold plate, etc., for the year ending 30th of April, 1869, having been completed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that said duties or taxes have become due and are now payable, and that the undersigned and his deputies will attend at his office, No. 239 DOCK Street, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., until and including the 29th day of AUGUST, 1868, for the purpose of receiving the same.

All such taxes remaining unpaid after said 29th day of August, 1868, will be subject to the penalty and charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly enforced.

No private or special notice will be given.

7 24 fmw10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868,

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH, Treasurer.

5 14 11w

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

5 28 tOct

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United States tax, will be payable on and after August 1st, 1868, at No. 111 LIBERTY Street New York, or No. 206 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 1868.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

Princeton, July 20, 1868. 7 21 12t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, clear of taxes; out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after August 1st proximo to which time the Transfer Books will remain closed.

7 22 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 24, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after the 1st of August, at the Office of the Company, in Camden.

7 29 4t* W. H. GATZMER, Treasurer.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea-side.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, No. 1210 MARKET Street.

1 1map

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIKE A FRAGRANT OASIS AFTER a tract of barren desert, PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," seems to the man of gentlemanly tastes and refined instincts, when by any accident he has been restricted for a time to the ordinary extracts for the handkerchief. Sold by all druggists. 1t

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company clear of United States tax, payable on and after AUGUST 3, 1868, to the stockholders of this date, at the office of the Company in Camden.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof until TUESDAY, August 4, 1868.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

7 24 8t

HOLLOWAY'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER produces a glow and exhilaration equal to fine wine or brandy, but without their intoxicating effect. It does not irritate the stomach like the others that contain Cayenne pepper, but its effects are diffused through the whole system, equalizing the circulation. It is thus that it cures Chills, Colic, Cholera-morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. Holloway's is the only pure Essence of Jamaica Ginger in the market and is double the strength of all others sold. Fifty cents per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street.

7 25

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN CO.

Having by special subscription disposed of

2000 Shares of its Reserve Capital Stock,

Thereby securing to its Treasury

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Now offers to the Public,

AT PAR ($100 PER SHARE),

One Thousand Shares of the Reserve Stock

STILL IN THE TREASURY.

To those looking for investments, this stock presents special inducements. The business of the Company is now well established, and the monopoly is complete. The Company owns PATENT RIGHTS, which secure every application of the material throughout the United States. In addition it possesses the exclusive control of the mineral CRYOLITE in North and South America for the purpose of manufacturing HOT-CAST PORCELAIN, that mineral being the essential ingredient in its production. It now owns 2500 TONS OF CRYOLITE, which will produce 9000 tons of manufactured articles, the increase being made up mainly by quartz, the most abundant mineral on the earth, and consequently obtained at a price very little exceeding the cost of quarrying and transportation. The Company has the privilege of 2500 tons of Cryolite yearly.

Parties desiring full information regarding the Company, or wishing to make CONTRACTS for its products, are invited to call at the Office,

No. 15 South Seventh Street, PHILADELPHIA.

All communications by mail will receive prompt attention.

By order of the Board,

W. R. PHELPS, TREASURER.

7 27 mwf3t4p

SOAP.

S O A P.

The undersigned, known to the public as Manufacturers of Pure, Unadulterated Family and Fancy Soaps, have spent many years and much of their means in educating the public to believe the facts that "so-called cheap or low-priced" Soaps, being necessarily adulterated, are the dearest, and that good pure Soaps, although apparently dearer, are the cheapest. They have reason to know that their teaching has had its proper effect upon the minds of intelligent housekeepers, and believing the time has come when a really superior Soap will be appreciated, they now put in the market an article which they are confident is the best Family Washing Soap ever offered to the people of this or any other community.

MERINO SOAP.

The superiority of the materials used, and the chemical combination of them, is of such a scientific nature that the Merino Soap is perfectly neutral and mild, and cannot injure the texture of the most delicate fabric, whilst its washing or detersive properties are truly astonishing.

The Merino Soap can be used by rubbing on the clothes in the usual way; but if cut in shavings, and dissolved in hot water, and the clothes soaked for half an hour in the solution, its extraordinary detersive properties will be more fully obtained.

One pound will go as far as three pounds of any of the many so-called labor-saving, but clothes-rotting, Family Soaps in the market.

SOLD BY GROCERS AND DEALERS IN SOAPS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES, AND WHOLESALE BY THE MANUFACTURERS. [7 27 mw6t

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., No. 32 South FRONT Street, Philadelphia, Or No. 30 BARCLAY Street, New York.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3m4p

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

MATCH FOR $500. Mile Heats, 3 in 5, to Harness.

Thursday, 30th July, at 3½ P. M.

JAMES McCUSKER s. m. RUBY.

WM. CARSON blk. m. VICTORIA.

Owners to drive. Admission, $1. 7 28 2t

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

WANTS.

LIFE INSURANCE. The HAND IN HAND MUTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY wishes to obtain a number of good agents to canvass for Life Insurance. To well qualified men very favorable terms will be allowed. Apply at No. 112 South FOURTH Street. [7 24 fmw6t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD, for Gentlemen only, at No. 1109 WALNUT Street. 7 25 6t

CLOTHING.

LET'S GO OUT OF TOWN!

So hot! So hot!
I'm almost frantic
To souse myself
In the salt Atlantic!
So hot! So hot!
I've a bit of a notion
To visit the shore
Of the roaring Ocean

Hot city life
Is an awfully slow thing,
So I'll go and get
Some gossamer clothing;
And I'll take a rest
For a little while—and
Enjoy the surf
Of the Great Cape Island!

Go, good friend! Having first rigged yourself out in one of our ELEGANT SUMMER SUITS, go there And, as you promenade the piazza of the hotel, price four dollars a day, board and lodging extra, the public will gaze admiringly upon you, and you will hear folks say "THAT MAN GOT THOSE ELEGANT CLOTHES AT

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S"

BROWN STONE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO *TAILOR,*

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

SUMMER RESORTS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE—Originally kept by the BROWN FAMILY, is now open for the reception of permanent and transient BOARDERS.

The beautiful lake, the boats thereon, the fishing the bathing, the delightful medicated Minera Springs, the renovating pine breeze, the promenading in the splendid groves of lofty pines, all contribute to make the place healthful for invalids and delightful for those seeking comfort and pleasure.

Passengers take the 4 o'clock boat foot of Market street wharf, to Camden, thence by cars by the way of Moorestown, Mount Holly, Pemberton to Wrightstown, where stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Brown's Mills.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, Proprietor of Boarding House. JOHN HORNER, Proprietor of Stages.

7 23 wf4w

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M and 3·30 P. M.

7 25 eod5w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

HYGENIA HOUSE.

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.

7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor. Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, At Cape Island, N. J.,

was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., BOLTON'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, Pa.

6 12 fmw tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL, *ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.*

Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors, ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

6 2 2m]

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.

ROBERT L. FURY 7 13 1m

COUNTRY BOARDING.

CHESNUT SPRINGS, NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE, (Formerly Hospital Station.)

Two communicating rooms vacant.

Apply on the premises, or at No 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 23

AZURENE, CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate.

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

CONVICTS.

Revolt in the Tennessee Penitentiary.

The Nashville *Union* says a revolt occurred last week among the convicts in the Tennessee penitentiary. As the penitentiary breakfast-bell was rung and the cell doors of the convicts unlocked for their egress, in the hurry the guards did not notice the absence of three of the worst characters, and marched the remainder of the prisoners into the dining-room. It appears that a preconcerted plan had been laid for some days for a bold strike for liberty. The prisoners connected with the movement were Jeff. Davis, a burglar, imprisoned for ten years; Charles Shears, military prisoner and a desperate character, but with only six or eight months more to serve; Allen, the murderer of Jack Kennally in Nashville, some two years ago, and confined for robbing D. Weaver, Esq., last winter; "Ike Morris," the fancy horse thief, and supposed participant in the Russellville bank robbery, and another convict named Sullivan.

While the guards, with the exception of one in the yard and one in the office, were in the dining-room with the prisoners, these scoundrels, who had secreted themselves beneath their bunks, came out noiselessly, and armed with sharp-bladed shoe-knives, ground down to a point, confronted Wilnoit, the wing-tender of the west wing, who also is a notorious East Tennessee murderer, imprisoned for life, one of the prime movers in the burning of the east wing, on the 22d of June, but now one of the "trustys," promoted on account of favoritism. These fellows ordered Wilnoit to enter a cell, which he did, and was immediately fastened in. Allen was left to guard him, and Wilnoit says, told him, "should he grunt he would kill him." The other four ascended the top of the four tiers of cells, and commenced furiously carving with their knives a hole through the ceiling out on the prison roof, from whence they expected to lower themselves to the ground, having previously prepared themselves with a rope.

The loud noise attracted the attention of another convict named Hood, who has also been promoted to "wing-tender" of the east wing, as a kind of recompense for the extreme brevity of fifteen years for horse stealing. Hood came in, and, of course, he too was pushed in a cell and locked up. The "strikers" then went back and commenced their work, which at this time became so loud and furious as to reach the ears of Mr. Gibson, one of the guards; he hastened across the court-yard and into the door, when he was met by the five villains with drawn knives, coming towards him with menacing looks. Drawing his revolver, he ordered them to halt and return to their cells, which they, of course obeyed, and he followed and locked them in. He then released Wilnoit and Hood from their temporary imprisonment.

A Wife-Whipper in Trouble.

HE IS SET UPON BY A PARTY OF ENRAGED WOMEN AND THOROUGHLY DEMOLISHED.

The Milwaukie *Wisconsin*, of July 22, says:—Last evening about 8 o'clock, an individual well known to the police, named Downer, made his appearance at the police station with a charge of assault with intent to kill, against a number of his neighbors. Downer was a sorry-looking object—his looks giving the truth to the assertion that he had suffered some hard usage. His clothes were torn, and thoroughly soaked with water—his face was scratched, and he held in his hands bundles of his hair and whiskers, which, he said, had been pulled out. Notwithstanding Downer's character for peace was against him, and his breath smelt very strong of whisky, the authorities felt that no citizen, either foreign or to the manor born, should suffer such indignities to be heaped upon him, and Lieutenant Kendrick listend to Downer's story.

He was sittiug in his house, down on the beach, quietly, doing nothing at all to break the peace, when who should come in but all the women that lived about there, and, before he said a word, they assaulted him with clubs, and sticks, and guns, and beat him to a jelly. He knew all the women, and he wanted them arrested and punished.

A gentleman had been on the beach for an evening promenade, when his attention was attracted by loud cries which came from a knot of shanties some distance away. Upon going to them he found that Downer was indulging in his usual Sunday evening amusement of whipping his wife, and the woman, suffering from the blows, was uttering most heartrending cries. The gentleman, well aware of the danger of interfering between husband and wife when quarrelling, nevertheless was about to interfere, when his attention was called to the actions of a woman who looked as though she had the strength of a young Samson in her limbs. She ran from shanty to shanty, calling out the women, who suddenly responded, and it did not seem to be more than ten seconds before a dozen were assembled, each armed with a mop, a broom, a fire-shovel, or a pair of tongs. The band marched directly to the house from whence came the cries, and without the ceremony of knocking entered. The gentleman followed, deeply interested. There was a sound of voices, as if somebody was ordering somebody else out of his house in very coarse language, sadly mixed up with oaths. Then there was a general onslaught upon the wife-whipper. Mops that had been soaked in dirty water swabbed his face, blows from brooms came thick and fast upon his head. The astonished wife-whipper dropped the subject of his blows, and looked to his own safety. He struck at one of the women with his fist, and this brought up the rear-guard of fire-shovels and tongs. On his head came the blows thick and fast. He grappled with one of the women. The rest immediately dropped their weapons and grapoled with him. Strong they were—their union perfect, and their cause just. They fairly crutched Downer upon the floor, and scratched him up again. They left the imprints of their nails upon his face, and hands, and neck. They pulled out his hair. Resist he tried to, but he was as a child in the hands of the strong-armed women and he soon found it out. Cowed, beaten, demolished, he bellowed like a mad bull, and begged that they would not kill him.

A parley followed—a truce they call it in war times. The prostrate, thoroughly cowed individual was told that his abuse of his wife—a poor, sickly woman—had grown to be a nuisance which could no longer be submitted to. They had complained of him; but his wife refused to appear against him, and he had gone unpunished. If he would promise never to strike his wife again, they would let him go; if not, they would punish him till there was not a breath of life left in his body.

Downer was ready for anything, he was already the worst whipped man to be found. He promised—promised faithfully as a man could promise; but they brought a cross and they made him swear. He rebelled at this; but the upraised mops and brooms, and shovels, and the clanking of a pair of tongs, brought him to his senses—and never did man take an oath more earnestly.

A Perilous Ride on the Hudson River.

The Newburg (N. Y.) *Journal* relates the following incident which recently happened on the steamer Mary Powell:—

As the steamer Mary Powell was making her landing at Cozzens' wharf, the fireman heard a cry in the port wheel-house, and on going there found a lad fourteen years of age clinging to the iron bars on the inside, having sailed in that position nearly fifty miles. As might be naturally expected, the poor lad was almost drowned; his face and bare feet were blue and wrinkled with the cold and continual soaking, and he was just able to hold on, and had just voice enough to give another alarm. He had swam to the wheel-house while the Mary Powell was lying at her pier in New York, and took up his position there, intending to "hook" a sail to Rondout, as he had no money to buy his passage. When he began to find that the water came in upon him faster than he had bargained for, he raised an alarm, but of course he could not be heard, and he had to hang fast till the Mary made her first landing. The marvel is that he did not drop from his perch and receive fatal injuries from the wheel, or drown.

He was taken to the boiler-room and "hung up to dry"—a suspension which he sadly needed. In consideration of his efforts and sufferings, he was presented with his passage the remainder of the distance. He said he was a poor boy, without money or friends, and on his way to Loudoun to look for work.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—All kinds, styles, and sizes Mens' Youth's, Boys', and Children's ready-made equal to custom work in style, fit, and make; also, a fine assortment of selected styles of pieces of goods, to be made up to order in the best and most fashionable manner.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled, and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AN ALMOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHESNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, December 4, 1867.—Gentlemen:—I beg leave to offer my testimony regarding the water of Gettysburg Spring. After a fair trial I have the gratification to declare that my experience corresponds with all that has been asserted about the medicinal virtue of this Water. I have suffered from Chronic Rheumatism for sixteen years, and during that period I have been on four occasions confined to bed for five months with acute inflammation. The last attack commenced on the 8th of December, 1866, and I believe that, in repeated fits of the acute form, I have had the greatest pain produced by this terrible malady. I was so crippled in every joint that I could not leave my room during eight months, and I expected to be in this condition for the remainder of my life. Since I commenced the regular use of the Water, in proper doses of a gill three times a day, I have been gradually and surely relieved, until, at the present date, the rheumatic principle is entirely removed. So far from being at any time disagreeably affected, my general health has been remarkably benefited. I advised some of my neighbors to use the Water, and it has effecually cured dyspepsia and kidney disease.

This is the first testimonial of the kind I have ever written, and I now send it to you through a feeling of duty to the community. Most earnestly would I recommend this charming remedy to all persons affected by any of the ailments to which it is applicable.

Yours, truly, P. E. MORIARTY, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Moriarty is widely known as a Catholic Priest of high standing, and needs no indorsement.

Pamphlets, giving statements by invalids and Physicians of more wonderful cures, gratis, at the Druggists' Stores where the Water is for sale.

SWINGING ROUND THE CIRCLE.—There are fifty ways of alleviating the agonies of dyspepsia for the moment; but there is only one way to CURE it. After "swinging round the circle" of temporary palliatives the patient finds that the disease, so far from being subdued, has actually gathered strength, while he has been parleying with its symptoms.

The only way to get rid of the demon is to endow the stomach with sufficient strength to *cast it out and keep it out.* Impart permanent energy to the digestive organs with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and the object is accomplished. This powerful vegetable remedy is not a mere stimulant. It does not brace up the gastric machinery for an hour or two, leaving it when the temporary excitement has passed off, in a worse state than before. Such is the effect of the ordinary alcoholic nostrums. They keep the stomach in a perpetual see-saw between unnatural activity and utter relaxation. Not so the BITTERS. Medicated with the finest tonic, alterative, and anti-bilious extracts, they permanently reinforce and continuously regulate the assimilating organs. Such is the experience of tens of thousands. At this debilitating season of the year, when the solvent principle of the gastric juice is weakened by a constant drain of the animal fluids through the pores, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an article of prime necessity for the weak. To neglect the use of a tonic and alterative, so wonderfully efficacious and entirely harmless, is simply to forego the blessings of health and vigor, and voluntarily accept feebleness and discomfort in their stead.

THE PARIS *Epoque* announces that Madame Italia Garibaldi, the lately married wife of Menotti Garibaldi, proposes raising a battalion of amazons. Two of her friends are now in England endeavoring to recruit the force. We hope one of her friends will come over here and look at some of the officers' uniforms got up by Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent clothiers under the Continental, during our war. We are satisfied she would order suits for the whole staff of the Amazonian officers immediately. They would make any one of them look "every inch a man."

THE TRIALS OF LIFE.—What shall I do? I am so debilitated that I cannot attend to my ordinary duties. Try Speer's 'Standard Wine Bitters." They are unexcelled, and will act favorably on all the functions of your system, and restore them to vigorous action. They are simply Speer's Wine, without medication, except by such herbs and roots as Physicians use daily.

Sold by Frederick Brown, Johnston, Holloway & Co., and by other Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TO LET A COLD have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn Cough or Cold, you have only to use at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sold every where.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

TRENWITH has everything in the literary line that readers can wish for. His popular news depot, at No. 107 S. Third street, is filled almost to surfeit with romances, condensed biographies, novelettes, ridiculous serials, fashion plates, literary periodicals, and travels, illustrated and news journals. He receives all the New York journals of the day long before the regular mail comes in, and furnishes them to his readers at a very moderate rate.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Buck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpacas from 12½ to 18.*
☞ *Linens from $1 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW STYLES OF

FANCY CASSIMERES.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MER. CHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OTHERS, TO THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CASSIMERES, ALL THE NEW STYLES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. w

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 4 8 5p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20 5p

MARRIED.

NIMMO—LEE.—On the 27th of July, 1868, at No. 817 Norris street, by Rev. N. M. Jones, Mr. ARCHIBALD NIMMO to Miss SALLIE LEE, all of this city.

NUNGESSER—DEAMER.—On the 14th instant, by Rev. J. Dickson, Mr. W. NUNGESSER to FRANCES A. DEAMER, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

EHRET.—On the 28th instant, GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of Michael and Ellen Ehret, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1324 N. Sixth street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

GILBERT.—On the evening of the 28th instant, DAVID GILBERT, M. D., aged 67 years and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 731 Arch street, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at 5 o'clock.

KIRBY.—On the 17th instant, at Cape Island, N. J., Captain ROBERT KIRBY, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1834 Addison street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

LE CLERC.—On the evening of the 27th instant, at his residence, Burlington, N. J., Colonel JOS. P. LE CLERC, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet the train arriving at 11.15 A. M. at Walnut street wharf, on Friday, the 31st instant. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill.

OGDEN.—At Germantown, on the 27th instant, MICHAEL OGDEN, son of the late Michael and Catharine Ogden, of the Northern Liberties, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Aurora Lodge, No. 465 National Encampment, No. 47, Walker Lodge, No. 346, and Perseverance Encampment, No. 135, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 80 Sharpnack street, Germantown, on Thursday next at 1 o'clock, To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

RILEY.—ELIZA G. RILEY, infant daughter of Charles C. and the late Susan J. Riley, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 635 Venango street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WIGHT.—At 1 o'clock P. M., on the 27th instant, Mrs. REBECCA WIGHT, daughter of the late Peter Wegant.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mathias Bird, No. 735 Callowhill street, on Friday afternoon, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States.* 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE

OF

JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

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JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

No. 602 ARCH STREET,

7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, 41112, 4114, and 4116 SPRUCE Street.

7 15 wfmlm5p* C. J. FELL & BRO., No. 120 South FRONT Street.

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PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

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ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

STUBBS' XX FCB

Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.
Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.
For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 15 1m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 8 5p

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

BUY COUPONS OF

GOVERNMENT BONDS

AT SAME PRICE AS GOLD.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE POPULAR LOANS

Central and Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

COUPONS OF THESE BONDS CASHED AT OUR OFFICE.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street,

7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

Paid at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

6 1tf PHILADELPHIA.

Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY

RAILROAD COMPANY'S

MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Philipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17¾ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Bonds, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,

Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 1m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

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QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS

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CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

WHELEN BROTHERS,

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FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

POPULAR LOANS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

And Accrued Interest.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

700 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

Are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and sixty miles have been built in the last four months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making NINE HUNDRED COMPLETED MILES by January 1st and it is now probable that the ENTIRE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS IN 1869.

No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific, which runs west from Omaha

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a GREAT NATIONAL WORK, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal, as well as interest, is made

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Mortgage Bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country, are payable, principal and interest, in currency, and it is asserted without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world building so great an extent of road, issue bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Co.

The price of these Bonds is now 103, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their Bonds are the

Safest and most Profitable Investment

In the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street,

W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street,

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

July 21, 1868. [5 1 fmw tf] New York.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

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A VERY DESIRABLE

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED AMOUNT

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,

Bearing interest from JULY 1, 1868,

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

7 29 2t6 PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET

GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

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LINEN STORE.

928 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LIN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

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727 CHESNUT STREET, 727

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

JOBBERS, and

RETAILERS

OFFER

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS

Of Our Late Importations

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STORE. JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STOCK

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS

NEW STORE,

NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,

TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwfsm

MADAME DE POMPADOUR.

From London Society.

What a charming portrait of a fair tambour-worker is that before us! How sweet and frank is her glance as she looks up from the frame over which her delicate fingers are playing, all unconscious of the admiration she is exciting! What *naivete*, ingenuousness, innocence in her countenance; what native simplicity in the attitude, what artless elegance in the dress!

She has the face of an angel, the form of a Venus, the skill of Apelles, and the wisdom of Minerva. "Love saw her sleeping and took her for Psyche; she awoke, and he went away inconsolable," said or sang an admiring abbe and incipient cardinal. "She is a demon in disguise, profligate, rapacious, selfish, cold-hearted—the evil genius of her country," wrote a stern, perhaps disappointed politician.

The name of the artist and of the sitter will explain the charm of the picture, and in a measure account for these contradictory estimates of the character. The painter is Greuze, the lady represented the Marquise de Pompadour. The original painting is at Hampton Court, No. 776 in the catalogue, No. 986 on the register; you will do well to examine it next time you visit the old palace.

The prominent part which ladies—not always of immaculate morals, but almost always of distinguished beauty, accomplishments, or wit—have played in the highest circles of French society has often been instanced as a proof of the gallantry of our lively neighbors. It is at least a distinctive feature of the national character. We have had imitations of those exquisite *salons* and presiding *déesses*, but the imitations have been tame, the imitators inadequate, their influence confined and evanescent. In other European capitals there have hardly been even imitations. The institution is essentially national, and likely to remain so; and even in France it may be considered almost a thing of the past, a tradition of the *ancien régime*. What there is of it now looks very much of a travestie.

Long as is the list of remarkable women to whom has been ceded the *role* of giving the tone to court and society in France, none has reigned with a firmer power, and none has had wider or more lasting influence than the Marquise de Pompadour, *née* Jeanne-Antoinette Poisson.

It is a curious and not uninstructive history, that of the Pompadour.

Her father was an army contractor, disgraced, rehabilitated; as would seem, not rich; vulgar, uneducated, altogether insignificant. Her mother—well, scandal, when it wished to wound the daughter, spoke ill of the mother in various ways; but whether truly or not it is perhaps too late to ascertain, and is hardly worth while to inquire. But for her daughter she would not have been spoken of at all, and her memory may be allowed to rest in its natural obscurity. It is pretty certain, however, that whether educated or, as is more likely, comparatively illiterate, she was clever and clear-headed, without being over-scrupulous; saw her daughter's capabilities, and employed all her skill and shrewdness in training la belle Poisson to make a more conspicuous figure in the world than she made herself.

Jeanne-Antoinette was born at Paris in 1720 say the earlier accounts, in 1723 insists her latest and most devoted biographer:—and it is only fair to give a lady, and especially a French lady, the benefit of a doubt in so important a matter as three years in the date of her birth. Beauty, cleverness, and industry were early developed in her. When a mere child she charmed all who saw her by the grace of her movements, her skill in drawing and song, her lively and intelligent talk. Her mother, acting under the advice, and assisted by the purse, of M. Lenormand de Turneheim—a wealthy fermier-general, a family friend whom we shall meet again—determined to give her the education of an artist, without as yet deciding whether she should follow art as a profession. She was little more than twelve when she began to paint and to engrave on copper, and somewhat later she even learnt the difficult and tedious process of gem-engraving. At the same time she studied singing, the lute, and the harpsichord. In music her master was the famous Géliotte; in design she had the counsel of the equally famous Vien.

These varied and, as might be supposed, conflicting studies led neither to disgust with all or neglect of any. Though credited with brilliant talents, the young Antoinette was docile, industrious, and persevering, and had then, as ever after, her feelings and inclinations under strict control. In each of her studies she met with equal success and applause. Her own predilection was for engraving, and she soon acquired so much facility in the use of the etching-needle as to give promise of a respectable if not an eminent career, if engraving were selected as her profession.

But Madame Poisson was now brooding over new schemes. Antoinette's beauty, talents, and fascinating manners were attracting so much notice that she felt sure a more rapid and brilliant road to fortune lay open to her than the burin would supply. 'C'est un morceau de Roi,' said the sage matron, and her training must be adapted to her noble ambition. Engraving would endanger the beauty of her hands, and must be abandoned. The chief aim at present must be to cultivate the personal graces. For a while dancing was made the principal pursuit; acting in the little operas and comedies, which it was the fashion to perform in the salons, was the chief relaxation. In the grand salons of Paris the leading actors and actresses—and Grandval and Mad'lle Clairon were of the number—took a share in these performances. Yet the play was but a part of the entertainment, the hostess priding herself as much on the spirit and intelligence of the conversation as on the success of the comedy or the music, and taking as much pains to secure the presence of the Voltaires and Marmontels, and other famous conversationalists, as she did to secure the popular actors, dancers, and singers. Mad'll. Poisson's beauty, vivacity, and accomplishments opened to her the doors of the most distinguished salons, and she was not slow to benefit by the opportunities they afforded her. It was a maxim with mamma that the mind must be trained to make the right use of beauty, and the daughter was an apt pupil. "Make the most of your beauty while it lasts," said Madame, "but it will be over at thirty, and then, unless you have something better to fall back upon, your power is lost and you are nothing." In this case the "something better" was provided. "She has received all the education possible," wrote of her the Avocat Barbier, when she was emerging into notoriety. If she had not received all the education possible, she had received all the education necessary for her purposes. She knew little or nothing of books; she had none of the ologies; was ignorant of every language but her own. But she could design with the facility of an artist; her touch on the harpsichord was enchanting; she could take a part with Clairon in a little comedy, or dance in a little ballet, when a ballet was the vehicle for the display of pantomimic grace; sing exquisitely (and she knows a hundred amusing songs'); ride on horseback *a merveille*; tell a story piquantly was apt at repartee; extremely handsome; a charming dresser; in short, a mistress of all the coquetries, and—on the sunny side of seventeen. So armed and trained for conquest, she could hardly fail to conquer.

An old fermier-general, the wealthiest of his class, flattered after her, but he had hardly singed his wings when he dropped and died. Madame was at a loss how to dispose of her daughter, and M. Lenormand de Turneheim again came in as *deus ex machinâ*. He had a nephew, M. Lenormand d'Etoilles, sous-fermier-general, wealthy, amiable, just made for Mademoiselle. They were married January, 1739, the lady being in her fifteenth (or was it her eighteenth?) year. Ah, but she was happy now! Had her own salon, where she could gather some notables about her, and play and sing; her country house, her carriage; moved in good society, and, to crown all, within a year a little daughter was added to the family group.

Yet to be only Madame Lenormand d'Etoilles—was this a sufficient result of so much loveliness, such wit and patient culture? Madame could hardly think so. She had cherished that saying of maman. The king often came to hunt in the forest of Senart, in the neighborhood of which was her country house; might she not possibly fascinate him? She addressed herself resolutely to the trial. Sometimes she drove her phaeton through the allées, sometimes she mounted on horseback and rode into the thickest parts of the forest or showed herself foremost in the chase. She caught the eye of the king, and received a passing notice; but no more. The king—Louis the Well-beloved—was at this time under the sway of the Duchesse de Chateauroux, who would brook no rival. It was hard to bear—but at length the duchess died, and majesty needed consolation. At a grand hunt Madame d'Etoilles appeared habited as Diana, and, approaching the king, made as though she would despatch a shaft at the royal heart. His majesty gallantly stooped to deprecate the wrath of the goddess, was charmed with the esprit of her reply—and on his return could think of nothing but the fair huntress. He begged an interview. M. d'Etoilles was complaisant. Mon oncle, the good M. Lenormand de Turneheim, lent his house for the meeting. The king was more pleased than before. The husband retired to a post in the country. A judicial separation was obtained in order to satisfy the pious scruples of majesty, and in the early months of 1745 Madame d'Etoilles—d'Etoilles no longer—was created Marquise de Pompadour, and formally presented to the queen and the royal princes and princesses.

She had at last scaled the height—could she maintain her footing there? Her intellect was too penetrating, her mind too passionless for her to conceal from herself that the task was more difficult than that she had achieved. But she addressed herself to it with rare skill, and was rewarded with entire success. For nineteen years she was the virtual ruler of France. Despite of open enmity and secret intrigue, of growing years and failing health and fading beauty; of the exertions of the royal family and the execrations of the people, she maintained to the day of her death her ascendancy over the mind of the king, though she had long lost her hold on his passion. Once only was her reign seriously imperilled. When Damiens made his mad attempt upon the life of Louis, the king, terribly frightened at his wound, made over the exercise of the regal authority to the Dauphin, one of whose first acts was to order the Marquise to withdraw from Versailles. But the wound proved slight; the king quickly recovered; the minister who had advised the measure was disgraced; and the Pompadour was in greater favor than ever.

The system by which the Pompadour swayed her sovereign was simple. Louis XV was indolent, sensual, egotistical; indifferent to the sufferings of his people, unlike his predecessors, indifferent even to glory; believing that France was created only for him, yet averse to the consideration of public affairs, a man wholly given up to self-indulgence. The Marquise saw that her part was to provide for him constant amusement, gratification. It was a hard and wearisome employment, but she made the best of it. The reign of the Pompadour was a period of rampant vice, but over what might have been merely base and ignoble she threw an outer garb of refinement.

Never did the French court wear such an air of voluptuous yet elegant gaiety as during the nineteen years of her reign. Louis lavished houses and land upon the Marquise, but they were insufficient to meet her expenses; and it was not till she was able to make almost unlimited calls upon the national exchequer that her genius for splendor found free scope. Of her houses, Choissy, "seat of soft delight," was that to which the king most loved to resort without the trappings of royalty. Here, surrounded with every appliance of luxury, she gathered about her the preudest of the nobles, statesmen and soldiers, the most brilliant of the men of letters and artists, and the fairest of the ladies of France. Here wits talked their brightest, women looked and dressed their best. The sweetest voices and ablest musicians charmed the ear with their melodies; the choicest flowers loaded the air with their perfumes; the walls were graced with pictures and sculpture. The Marquise had lost none of her delight in theatrical amusements, and at Choissy she repeatedly improvised a little opera or comedy, or divertissement. These pleased the king so well that she had a theatre constructed, Gabriel the court architect furnishing the design, and Boucher painting the decorations. The actors were personages of rank—marshals, dukes, countesses, or one or other of the lions of the hour. Sometimes the Marquise herself performed. Occasionally the king, who was proud of his voice—which Madame assured him was divine—would delight his courtiers by taking part in a *petit concert*, or joining the Marquise and Geliotte in a trio. The Duc de la Valliere was director of the theatre; the Abbe de Lagarde prompter. At the representation of Voltaire's 'L'Enfant Prodigue,' Marshal Saxe played Euphemon, the Duc de Coigny Lise, and the Pompadour Marthe. The play, we may well believe, was a grand success, the king being foremost to applaud. Pieces by Crebillon and Rousseau were as splendidly supported.

All this elegant trifling we have come to see was serious work on the part of the Marquise, a welcome means of ridding himself of the weary hours on the part of the king; but how excuse Saxe, the greatest soldier of France, if not, as he was told, of Europe, in the midst of war, and on the shady side of fifty, sharing so actively in these frivolities? We need not take it *au serieux*. Have not our own marshals, in graver times, taken part in a play? Before us lies a letter written by that fine old Field-Marshal, the Earl of Combermere, in which he says "We are going to play *Bombastes Furioso* at the Abbey. Sir John Elley (the dashing cavalry officer) plays 'Bombastes. I am to take the part of 'Artaxominous,' and 'Wellington Fusbos.'" We may excuse Saxe playing "Euphémon" to the "Marthe" of the fair Marquise.

It was to follow the plays that the Pompadour invented the famous *petits soupés* of Choissy, where, in a dainty room hung round with the canvases of Boucher, Greuze, Watteau, Vanloo, the king supped with a dozen chosen guests in luxurious privacy. No servant entered the room, even to bring in the viands. A note was laid on a console in the corner of the room; a bell was sounded, silently the table descended, and as silently returned, bearing on it, as was ordered, the rarest dishes, fruits, wines, in vessels of plate, or glass, or Sevres. We are accustomed to these 'lifts' as we call them—vulgarizing the name as well as the thing—but when the Pompadour invented them they were regarded as a stroke of genius, and their execution a triumph of Loriot's art. Rumor told of the orgies of which these *petite soupes* were the occasion; but though all that luxury could imagine was expended on them, it may be doubted whether they went beyond a refined voluptuousness.

The king rather affected these select and semi-secret parties, and the Marquise encouraged his taste. Even when her power had reached its highest, and she displayed it most ostentatiously, she reserved for her own apartment its haughtiest exhibition. The King of Prussia, Carlyle's Friedrich, had repulsed her advances, though made through Voltaire when Voltaire was most in favor—pretending not to know her, whilst he bestowed on the king a nickname on her account—but the Empress of Austria answered her with *empressement*, addressed her as *ma cousine*, and *la petite reine*, and the Marquise made all who approached her treat her as a queen indeed. In her *cabinet de toilette* she received—it was the custom for grand dames to receive during the toilette even in England, as we may see by Hogarth's Marriage a-la-Mode—a few of the highest princes, dukes, and ministers of State, to talk over matters of State, and matters of scandal; but no one was permitted to sit down. There was but a single fauteuil in the room, and that she occupied. For the king she would order a chair to be brought, but it was so done as to mark it as an exceptional favor.

Choissy was the most splendid of her mansions, but she was proudest of Bellevue, as her own creation. It was built for her by Landureau; Delisle laid out the grounds; the decorations were executed by Boucher, Vanloo, and Pigalle. "I have made it a pretty place," she told her friends, "but without any kind of magnificence." Without any kind of magnificence! yet fifteen hundred workmen were occupied for two whole years upon it, and she expended three million livres—say £120,000—upon the decorations alone. Truly, Antoinette Poisson had come to have right royal notions of the magnificent.

Her patronage of literature and art is that which shows the Marquise in the most favorable light, and has cast a halo around her memory in the eyes of her countrymen. Voltaire, Rousseau, Crebillon, Marmontel, the encyclopedists generally, were welcomed with smiles to her earliest salon, and received in various ways substantial marks of her favor. But writers of a graver character also found in her a generous patron. She gave Quesnay an appointment in her household; Buffon through her influence obtained his place in the Jardin des Plantes, and she (doubtless out of the national purse) defrayed the cost of printing the first edition of his "Histoire Naturelle." And these are but a few out of a hundred similar acts of munificence.

There is a thin small folio volume, greatly prized by collectors, but very rarely met with, for but few copies were struck off, that may be regarded as the most authentic memorial of the Marquise's devotion to the fine arts. It is entitled "Suites d'Estampes executees par Madame la Marquise de Pompadour," and contains in all some seventy plates. They are chiefly after gems, by J. Guay, but two or three are from carvings in ivory, and half a dozen are mythological and infantile groups after Boucher. Several are dated, and the dates range from 1751 to 1758; they were executed, therefore, during the most brilliant period of her reign. The subjects are classical and allegorical, treated in the fanciful manner of the time. The drawings seem to have been mostly made by Vien and Boucher. Technical critics find a good deal of difference in the handling; and it is possible the Marquise may have had assistance in the manipulative details, but nearly all the prints bear the signature "Pompadour, sculpt." When first published satirists made themselves merry with some of the subjects. In one, Louis XV figured nude as "Apollo couronnant le Genie des Arts," and it was gravely queried who could have served as the model—the ultimate suggestion being the Abbe Bernis—more remarkable for obesity rather than grace. In other plates the king appears as Hercules; the Marquise as Victory. But the Marquise best loved to see herself as Minerva, either as "Protectrice of the Arts," where, that there might be no mistake in the identification, the goddess, instead of the ægis, bears on her shield the arms of Pompadour; or as the "Protectrice of France," as she is figured on the royal seal, holding in one hand the national escutcheon, in the other the regal sceptre.

Whatever may be thought of the truth or taste of the latter assumption, there can be no question of her right to the former title. Her patronage was, indeed, extended to the whole range of French art. Painting, sculpture, architecture, were all encouraged by her with a royal disregard of cost that no sovereign had exceeded and few approached. Boucher, Vanloo, Watteau, Greuze, Pigalle, were pensioned or liberally encouraged, and the younger and less eminent artists found in her a warm friend. Under her auspices the school of Rome was reorganized and extended, the grand prize founded, and the exhibition established. Had she lived long enough, Napoleon III would hardly have needed to rebuild Paris. She had sent her brother, created through her interposition Marquis de Marigny, to Italy, attended by a staff of professors, to study art; and on his return she procured his appointment to the direction of the national palaces and buildings, and together they devised a scheme for the embellishment of the city on the most magnificent scale. Financial difficulties prevented its accomplishment in its integrity, but boulevards were laid out, the Champs Elysees formed, churches and hotels built. It was during the Seven Years' War—the result of her evil councils—that these works were prosecuted with the greatest energy. The public discontent, the ill-humor of the king, she thought would be best distracted by these undertakings, and at the same time employment be found for many of the unemployed and clamorous Parisian workmen.

But one of the most remarkable of her artistic plans was the foundation of the famous porcelain works at Sevres. Sevres was almost entirely her creation. For the factory she set apart a palace, provided with beautiful gardens, fountains, canals, and whatever could add to the charm of the place, or the pleasure of the workmen, for whom she procured various immunities and privileges, including the much-prized liberty of hunting in the forest as well as the petite chasse. The manufactur itself she watched over with the greatest interest, frequently visiting the works, suggesting new objects and new designs, sometimes furnishing designs herself, or making alterations in those laid before her, or proposing new combinations of color. Choice works were executed at her desire, and painted by eminent artists in order to present to the king, or some favorite prince or minister, or to adorn her own apartments. To purchase costly articles from the Sevres works was a successful mode of winning her favor, and she soon had the happiness to find the taste for Sevres, especially her own favorite *pate tendre*, become a rage. The true old Sevres is perhaps as good an illustration of her artistic taste as can be found. Elegant, brilliant, luxurious, you have in it the genuine Art Pompadour, as it was designated by French critics, the art that has colored every subsequent species of French design, and some little difference of style is the prevalent Parisian art of to-day.

Well would it have been had she been content to direct the arts of France. But she became as much the ruler of the state councils as she was of the ateliers. Ministers were made and disgraced at her bidding, and to her France owed the most disgraceful and desolating of her wars, and much of the misery of her people. "Even the administration of the Duc de Choiseul," the ablest of the ministers of Louis XV., as Villemain has truly said, "subordinated itself to her frivolous and profane influence." It was under this influence that the absolutism of France became at once intolerable and contemptible, and the poverty and oppression of the masses were strained to the utmost. The reign of the Pompadour was the preparation of the Revolution. *Apres nous le deluge*, said her ignoble master, and it came quickly.

The last years of the Marquise were full of bitterness. She was constantly ill; always weary. She knew that she was hated by the nation, envied and despised by the Court. No arts could conceal the loss of her beauty, and she had to endure the indifference of her once impassioned lover, and the gibes of merciless and irrepressible satirists. The subjection of Louis to her opinions had grown into a habit; but she found that it was only by incessant exertions, and the utmost complaisance to his ever-growing licentiousness, that she could keep him in good temper, or hope to retain her hold upon his feeble intellect.

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OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. 7 16 20t

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MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and

No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.

The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Mood,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Ballett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Kniglt.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2]

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 108 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, August 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tuesday, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, August 15
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax).....Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, August 29

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin.....	$100	Steerage.....	$40
" to London	105	" to London.....	45
" to Paris.....	115	" to Paris.....	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $30; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 5] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Lines to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 8th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—84 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 5 5 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent, 20]
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1]

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch a. d. swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE. FOR NEW YORK.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.

Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.

Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.

For further information, apply to

7 2] JOHN F. OHL,
Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrosses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M. In time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE.....$2 25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1 50, " "
Children...$1 5, " "
Season Tickets, $10, Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

6 1 H. HUDDELL.
CALVIN TAGGART,
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [5 30tf

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 30 A. M., 12 30, and 5 30 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, July 25, 6½ A.M	Saturday, July 25, 9 A.M
Sunday July 26, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings,	leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Monday, July 27, 6½ A.M	Monday, July 27, 10½ A.M
Tuesday, " 28, 7 A.M	Tuesday, " 28, 11 A.M
Wed'day, " 29, 8 A.M	Wed'day, " 29 12 M.
Thursday, " 30, 10 A.M	Thursday, " 30, 2

GRANT.

Extracts from a New Biography of the Great Soldier.

We present the following extracts from the biography of General Grant, soon to be issued, from the pens of Hon. Charles A. Dana, now editor of the New York *Sun*, and formerly Assistant Secretary of War, and General James H. Wilson.

HIS APPEARANCE AND MANNERS.

"Grant is somewhat under the medium size, though his body is closely and powerfully built. His feet and hands are small and neatly shaped; his dress is plain and exceedingly unostentatious; his eyes are large, deep, leonine, and very strong, equally capable of blazing with a resolution that nothing can withstand, and of shining with the steady light of benevolence and amiability. His fibre is like that of steel wire, elastic, close-grained, and enduring; his temperament is admirably compounded of the sanguine, nervous, and lymphatic, but the last in such proportion as to tone down and hold in equilibrium the other two, perfecting both mental and physical organization. His capacity for labor surpasses comprehension; neither mental nor physical exertion seems to produce the least wear and tear in his case. He rides at a dashing speed for hour after hour, and day after day, with the same ease with which he plans a battle or issues the instructions for a campaign. There is no noise or clash or clangor in the man; his voice is quiet and orderly as a woman's, and his language judiciously chosen. He was never heard to give utterance to a rude word or vulgar jest; no oath or fierce, fiery imprecation has ever escaped his lips. No thundering order, no unfeeling or undignified speech, and no thoughtless or ill-natured criticism ever fell from him. When angry, which is rarely the case, or at least, he rarely shows his anger, he speaks with a well-ordered but subdued vehemence, displaying his passion by compressed lips and earnest flash of the eye. But it must be said of him that of all men he is the slowest to anger. He has been heard to say that even under the severest insult he never became indignant till a week after the offense had been given, and then only at himself for not having sooner discovered that he had been insulted or misused. This arises rather from an unconscious self abnegation than from any incapacity for choler.

"It is precisely this quality which has made him so successful in the personal questions which have arisen between him and his subordinates. They have usually mistaken his slowness for dullness or a lack of spirit, and have discovered their mistake only after becoming rash and committing a fatal error. Grant is as unsuspicious and pure-hearted as a child, and as free from harmful intention; but he is stirred to the very depths of his nature by an act of inhumanity or brutality of any sort; while meanness, or ingratitude, or uncharitableness, excites him to the display of the liveliest indignation. He is not slow in the exhibition of contempt or disgust for whatever is unmanly or unbecoming.

KINDNESS TO SUBORDINATES.

"In issuing orders to his subordinates, or in asking a service at the hands of a staff-officer, he is always scrupulously polite and respectful in manner, and orders or requests rather as he would ask a friend to oblige him personally than as a military commander whose word is law. His consideration for those about him is admirably shown by the following incident. On the night after the battle of Mission Ridge, while returning from the front to his headquarters at Chattanooga, he desired to know what had become of Sheridan's division, which had been reported at noon as engaged in building a bridge across the Chickamauga at Mission Mills; and although it was then after midnight he requested one of his staff to obtain the desired information. The officer, after a long and tiresome ride, reported at headquarters just at sunrise, and found the General not yet asleep. It seems that in returning to Chattanooga, at about 1 o'clock, he found a full explanation of the day's operation, and instead of going to sleep he spent the rest of the night in thinking of the long and tedious ride he had required from his officer, all for no purpose, as he expressed it. Such solicitude for the comfort of others, it is needless to say, was rare, even among the most humane of our Generals. Many of them would not have hesitated to save themselves even the slightest trouble at the expense of others; and not a few would have given themselves scarce a moment's thought had an aide-de-camp been killed, much less if he had only gone on a long and difficult ride upon a wintry night.

HABITS, TASTES, AND MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS.

"Grant's personal habits and tastes are exceedingly simple; he despises the pomp and show of empty parade, and in his severe simplicity and manly pride he scorns all adventitious aids to popularity. He lives plainly himself, and cannot tolerate ostentation or extravagance in those about him. His mess was never luxuriously, though always bountifully furnished with army rations, and such supplies as could be transported readily and easily in the limited number of wagons that he permitted to follow his headquarters. His appetites are all under perfect control. He is very abstemious, and during his entire western campaign the officers of his staff were forbidden to bring wines or liquors into camp. He has been represented as one of the most taciturn of men, and in one respect he is such. He never divulges his thoughts till they are matured, and never aspires to speech-making; and even in private conversation he falls into silence if he suspects that he is likely to be reported. He is the most modest of men, and nothing annoys him more than a loud parade of personal opinion or personal vanity; but with his intimate friends, either at home or around the camp fire, he talks upon all subjects, not only fluently and copiously, but in the most charming and good-natured manner. His life has been too busy to read history or technical works, but he has always been a close and careful reader of the newspapers. He has a retentive memory, and is deeply interested in all matters which concern the interests of humanity, and particularly his own country. Upon all such subjects, in fact, upon all the vital questions of the day, he thinks carefully and profoundly, and expresses himself with great ease and good sense. His understanding is of that incisive character that soon probes a question to the bottom, no matter how much the politicians and newspapers may labor to confuse it; while his judgment is as deliberate, honest, and truthful in its operations, that it may be implicitly relied upon to arrive at a fair and unbiassed conclusion. His memory is stored with personal incidents illustrative of men and manners in all parts of the country, showing that he has evidently been a profound student of human nature throughout life; his appreciation of men and character has never been surpassed. This was well shown in the reorganization of the army after he became Lieutenant-General. It is well known that he did not fail in a single instance, where a change was made, in putting the right man in the right place. This was due neither to chance nor snap judgment, but to his habit of careful observation. He warns towards a bold, outspoken, and loyal nature; full of ardor and zeal himself, he naturally admires these qualities in others. He has no patience with a weak, complaining, and selfish disposition, and cannot endure double-dealing or indirectness of any sort. Straightforward and frank in all things himself, he respects these qualities wherever they are found. Indeed, the most striking peculiarity of his nature, both as a man and a General, is a profound and undeviating truthfulness in all things. Those who have known him best will bear a willing testimony to the statement that he never told a falsehood, or made a voluntary misrepresentation of fact, and will believe us that it would be almost as impossible for him to do so as for the needle to forget its fidelity to the pole.

MORAL QUALITIES.

"He is a true friend and a magnanimous enemy. His liberality is boundless, and his charity as broad as humanity itself. He has neither vanity nor selfish ambition; no promotion has ever been sought by him, and none has ever turned his head or changed his character in the slightest degree. Naturally a strong believer in the goodness of Providence as exerted in the affairs of mankind, he yet possesses none of that blind fatalism which has at times characterized military chieftains. So confident was he in the moral strength and rectitude of our cause, and the superior intelligence and endurance of the Northern people, that he never, even in the darkest hour, despaired of a united and prosperous country. In this respect he is a perfect embodiment of the great American characteristic, faith in the manifest destiny of the Republic.

"'We rarely find,' said Napoleon, 'combined in the same person, all the qualities necessary to constitute a great general. The most desirable is that a man's judgment should be in equilibrium with his courage; that raises him at once above the common level. If courage be a general's predominating quality, he will rashly embark in enterprises above his conception; and on the other hand, he will not venture to carry his ideas into effect, if his character or courage be inferior to his judgment.' By way of illustrating this principle, Napoleon went on to assert that it was impossible for Murat and Ney not to be brave, but added that 'no men ever possessed less judgment.' Speaking of moral courage, he said:—'I have rarely met the two-o'clock-in-the-morning courage; I mean unprepared courage; that which is necessary on an unexpected occasion. Kleber was endowed with the highest talents, but was merely the man of the moment, and pursued glory as the only road to enjoyment, while Dessaix possessed in a very superior degree the important equilibrium just described.'

GRANT'S PLACE AMONG GREAT GENERALS.

"Marshal Marmont classifies generals into four categories, counting first 'those who have never lost a battle, whose courage and judgment were equal to every emergency,' such as Alexander and Cæsar in ancient times, and Gustavus Adelphus, Turenne, Conde, Luxembourg, and Napoleon till 1812, in modern times.' In the second class he places 'those who, if they have often gained victories, have sometimes lost them,' in spite of desperate fighting and good generalship. Among these are the Archduke Charles, Suwarrow, and Wellington. The third category contains those 'generals who have been habitually unfortunate in war, but have never allowed thrir armies to be destroyed, nor been personally discouraged, always offering a menacing front and impressing the enemy with fear.' Such in ancient times were Sertorius and Mithridates, and in more modern times Wallenstein and William the Third of England. Finally, the fourth category contains "that numerous class, common to every country and every epoch, who have lost their armies without serious fighting, or without making the enemy pay dearly for his victory.' In describing the qualities of a great leader, Marmont speaks of a union of intelligence and courage, but prefers, if either be in excess, that it should be courage, for reasons which are obvious. Another writer declares that the distinctive characteristic of genius is the apparent ease and simplicity with which it accomplishes the most difficult things. Now, let Grant be tried by these rules, and what rank must be assigned to him in history? Where must he be placed? Clearly in the highest category of great soldiers; but in order that this may be still further beyond the pale of dispute, let us consider the grounds for this conclusion somewhat more in detail.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

"In the routine and detail of duty, and in the minor matters of discipline and organization, the army of the Potomac was undoubtedly superior to the others. But in the subordination of its generals, in the promptitude, zeal, and energy of its lower officers, in the self-reliance, earnestness, and physical characteristics of the rank and file, in short in every moral military quality, the army of the Tennessee has never been excelled. No general ever more successfully impressed his own character upon an army than Grant did upon the one which grew up so silently under his care. No army was ever more loyal to its chief, or more clearly embodied the spirit of the people from which it sprung. It is a curious fact, too, not otherwise sufficiently accounted for, that it is the only army organized with the war, and continuing in existence until the establishment of peace, which, as a whole, never suffered a defeat. Its endurance and coursge were unconquerable, so much so that before the war had terminated, it came to be a boast in its ranks that it was sure to win any battle that lasted over one day, no matter what the odds or who the enemy. Officers and men seemed to be endowed with the gift of persistency to a degree never surpassed except by their commander. As an organizer, Grant's reputation must continue to increase the more his performances in this direction become known.

—At the Devon Midsummer Sessions a young man named Martin was indicted for stealing at West Teignmouth a metal scarf-pin, three jugs, two china figures, and various other articles, the property of his master. After hearing the evidence the jury retired, and were in consultation about an hour. They then returned a verdict of not guilty of having stolen a portion of the articles, but that he was guilty of stealing the other portion, and strongly recommended him to mercy. His lordship asked on what grounds. The jury replied that they did not think there was sufficient proof of the prisoner's having stolen the articles! The noble chairman said he could not take that verdict; they must go back to their room and reconsider it. They hereupon returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

—The *Journal de Bruxelles* thinks the present danger to the Vatican lies, not in a Garibaldian raid, but in a republican movement throughout the whole of Italy. The Papal States will thus be the second object of attack; monarchical institutions the first.

—A praiseworthy example of religious tolerance has been shown at Eisenach. For some months past a common cemetery has received without distinction, Protestants, Catholics, and Jews.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 12 M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 6:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodations for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P.M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 3:1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Street Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 108 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESTNUT Streets, 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:20 P. M., 6:35 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 3:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chestnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. B. C. R. R. for Oxford and all intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless by special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10‡

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon).
2:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:15 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Fast Express, due at 6:55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10:05 A. M.
9:00 A. M., Express, due at 12:07 P. M.
5:00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9:30 A. M., and Cape Island at 6:45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and Intermediate stations, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock.

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 6:15 A. M., and Oxford at 8 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:05 A. M.; Oxford, 11:45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

4 10‡

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars,

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 A. M., 12:30 and 7 P. M

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 and 12:15 P. M., and 4:30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 848 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

2 23‡] GEO. S. ROONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 21] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 820 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Note's, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

2 27] JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Wilkesbarre and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:55 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 5:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7:01 A. M. and 1:39 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 9:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 9:10 A. M., and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30, 11:00 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 2:35 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $22 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1:00, 6:00 and 10:30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market streets.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3—3:40 and 7:10	P. M.
Day Express	5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:30 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 25

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6½, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7:2 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¼ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5 and 9¼ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 336 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 8:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....12:25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Express Mail.....3:00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.....3:00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3:00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 6 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M., for Palmyra.

At 7:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3 25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare $2.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great B

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1868—Letter from Commissioner David A. Wells.

The following correspondence, having an official form, is of great public interest at the present time:—

Letter from the Hon. William B. Allison, Member of Congress from Iowa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1868.—Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue:—I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me at your earliest convenience with such official information bearing upon the following questions as may be in your possession:—

First. What have been the national receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868?

Second. To what extent has taxation been abated or repealed since the termination of the war or since July 1, 1865?

Third. What have been the expenditures in aggregate and detail of the War Department since the surrender of Lee in April, 1865?

Fourth. What have been the expenditures of the Navy Department since the surrender of Lee in April, 1865?

Fifth. What have been the expenditures, aggregate and annual, of the Freedmen's Bureau and for reconstruction up to July 1, 1868?

I am, yours, most respectfully,

WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

Letter from David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1868.—Hon. William B. Allison M. C.:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of July 9, and in response to the same I submit the following statements, premising, however, that only substantial accuracy can be claimed for the account of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, inasmuch as sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow of a perfect and exact settlement on the books of the Treasury Department of all the accounts of the last quarter of the last fiscal year.

The national receipts of revenue from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868 were substantially as follows:—

Customs (gold)	$163,500,000
Internal Revenue (currency)	193,000,000
Miscellaneous (currency)	47,000,000
Public lands and direct tax (currency)	2,800,000
Total	$406,370,000

The expenditures of the Government on account of interest on the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $141,635,551. The aggregate expenditures of the several departments of the Government for the same period were $229,914,674, making a total expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, of $371,550,225, and leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures of $34,749,777.

An analysis of these expenditures affords the following results:—The present condition of the funded and interest-bearing debt of the United States, exclusive of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, the interest on which is a charge upon the roads, necessitates a present annual expenditure on account of interest of about $126,000,000.

The excess of expenditure on account of interest over this amount during the last fiscal year was due mainly to payments on account of accumulated interest on the "compound interest notes," and will not again appear in the future disbursements of the Treasury on account of interest.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES OTHER THAN FOR INTEREST.

The expenditures under the civil list, embracing the expenditures of the executive, legislative, and judiciary, foreign intercourse, territories, collection of the revenue District of Columbia, public lands, mints and assay offices, coast survey, light-houses, post office deficiency, etc., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $53,009,847.

The estimate for the present fiscal year, as deduced from the appropriation bills, and including permanent appropriations, is about $36,000,000.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures under this head for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $27,882,676, which were apportioned substantially as follows:—For pensions, $23,282,676; for Indians, $4,600,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures under this head for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $25,775,502.

The appropriations for the service of the Navy Department for the present fiscal year are $17,30,000.

The following table shows the expenditure of the Navy Department since and including the fiscal year 1862:—

1862	$42,674,569
1863	63,211,105
1864	85,733,292
1865	122,567,776
1866	43,324,118
1867	31,034,004
1868	25,775,502
1869 (appropriated)	17,300,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The total disbursements made under the direction of or through the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $123,246,648. Of this amount there were paid:—

For bounties	$33,030,000
Reimbursing State war claims	10,350,188
Engineer Bureau (mainly river and harbor improvements)	6,132,620
Payments for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States (act of March 3, 1849, and supplements thereto), estimated	5,111,300
Subsistence of Indians, estimated	1,000,000
Freedmen's Bureau	3,215,000
Expenses reconstruction	1,799,270
National cemeteries	792,880
Commutation of rations of prisoners of war	152,000
Total	$66,533,238

This amount deducted from the aggregate expenditures above given indicates the regular and legitimate army expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, to have been $66,713,410; of which no inconsiderable part is justly chargeable to the expenses attendant upon the existence of Indian hostilities upon the Plains in the summer and fall of 1867, which largely and exceptionally augmented the cost of transportation and subsistence.

The military appropriations for the current fiscal year are $33,081,013.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES.

If we divide the total expenditures of the last fiscal year into ordinary expenses, or those which are required to support and maintain the Government and extraordinary expenses, or those which have been the unavoidable results of the war, we have the following classification:—

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

	Fiscal Year 1867-8, Actual.	1868-9, Appropriated
Civil list	$53,009,847	$36,000,000
Interior	4,600,000	2,500,000
Navy Department	25,775,502	17,300,000
War Department	56,913,410	33,081,013
Rivers and harbors	6,132,679	1,500,000
Total	$146,231,379	$90,381,013

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

	Fiscal Year 1867-8, Actual.	1868-9, Appropriated.
Interest public debt	$141,635,551	$126,000,000
Pensions	23,282,676	25,000,000
Bounties	33,000,000	40,000,000
Freedmen's Bureau	3,215,000	500,000
Reconstruction expenses	1,799,270	.....
Reimbursing States	10,350,188	.....
For lost property	5,111,300	6,000,000
Subsistence of Indians	792,880	1,000,000
National cemeteries	.....	.....
Commutation of prisoners' rations	152,000	.....
Total	$225,318,845	$198,500,000

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The amount of taxes abated or repealed since the close of the war has been estimated as follows:—

By act of July 13, 1866	$60,000,000
By act of March 2, 1867	40,000,000
By act of February 3, 1866, exemption of raw cotton	23,769,000
By act of March 31	43,500,000
	$167,269,000

...of internal revenue which pre...ar taxation may be ...land, agri...

By the ... of the ... have been ... and ... unrefined ... only being ... as distinct ... would pro...

The following only are subject to specific or direct taxation:—Distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, gas, matches, and playing-cards.

Perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines, and a few other manufactured articles are subjected to a stamp act proportioned to their selling price, since July, 1865; furthermore, the additional tax of five per cent. on incomes in excess of $5000 has been repealed; and the exemption on all incomes has been increased from $600 to $1000. The taxation formerly imposed on the gross receipts accruing from the transportation of merchandise has also been entirely removed.

Coincident with the above reduction of taxation, or from the 31st of August, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1868, the aggregate of the national indebtedness, including cash in the Treasury, exhibits a reduction in round numbers of $250,000,000. On this abatement of the debt, the reduction of the interest, calculated at six per cent. would be $15,000,000 per annum.

EXPENDITURES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The aggregate expenditures made through or under the direction of the War Department, from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, inclusive, were $917,117,043 43. Of this aggregate the disbursements for nine months, or from April 1, 1865, to December 31, of the year, as stated by quarters, were as follows:—

From April 1 to June 30, 1865	$414,196,277
From June 30 to September 30, 1865	165,369,237
From September 30 to December 31,65	68,122,542
Total	$647,638,056

It appears that of the above total expenditures of the War Department $647,608,000, or seventy per cent. of the whole, were directly contingent upon the termination of the war and the disbanding of the army, and were disbursed within the nine months immediately succeeding the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865.

The balance of expenditure charged to the War Department on the books of the Treasury, viz. $269,428,987, covers a period of thirty months or from January 1, 1866, to June 30, 1868, and represents the disbursements further contingent upon the termination of the war, such arrears of pay and transportation of troops, the regular expenses of the military establishment, the expenses of the Indian war in the summer and fall of 1867, the payment of bounties ($49,382,859) from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1868; the payments for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, $11,000,000, the reimbursement of State claims, $10,330,000, in 1867-8; river and harbor improvements and the expenses of fortifications, subsistence of Indians, Freedmen's Bureau, expenses of reconstruction, etc. etc.

EXPENDITURES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of the Navy Department from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, were $133,119,296 37. Of this amount $59,847,889 58, or forty five per cent., were disbursed within nine months immediately succeeding the termination of the war in April, 1865. The balance of the above expenditure, $73,271,407, covers the regular expenses of the navy for a period of thirty months, ending July 30, 1868, as well as the disbursements on account of prize money and for the settlement of contracts entered into prior to the termination of the war.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AND RECONSTRUCTION.

According to the accounts of the Treasury the expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau since its organization in 1866 have been as follows:—

Disbursements prior to June 30, 1867	$2,402,000
Disbursements from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	3,215,000
Total	$5,617,000

Concerning the proportion of this expenditure incurred by the Bureau for the relief of the starving and destitute of both races and for educational or other purposes the Treasury has no information.

According to the accounts of the Treasury the expenditures contingent upon the acts of Congress regulating reconstruction have been as follows:—

Disbursements prior to June 30, 1867	$445,430 56
Disbursements from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	1,799,270 00
Total	$2,244,700 56

The above statements, derived from the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, are believed to be substantially correct. I am, yours, most respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS,
U. S. Special Commissioner of Revenue.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—William Sperry and Joseph Sperry, his son, were indicted for assault and battery on David Muhr, their landlord, on the evening of June 3. On that evening the son went to the prosecutor's house, and procured the receipt before he paid the money. He then refused to pay the money. Prosecutor endeavored to prevent him from leaving by holding him. Sperry, the elder, and another person came in, and took the part of his son. They then assaulted the prosecutor and beat him. The father and companion held him, while the son struck him on the face with some hard instrument. On the next morning a ring was found on the pavement. Sperry, the younger, made endeavors to procure the ring while the witness was showing it to the jury on the witness stand, by holding out his hand for it and seemed very desirous of getting hold of it, thereby proving it to be his property.

Defense adduced the testimony of Sperry's little daughter to prove that Mr. Sperry did nothing to provoke a quarrel, but that Mr. Muhr struck the malefactor first, and that the interference of Sperry, the elder, was for the purpose of protecting his son; that Mrs. Muhr interfered and struck her brother over the head with a chair. Other similar testimony was offered. Judge Peirce told the jury that the first act of wrong-doing was in Mr. Sperry, Jr., trying to go off with the receipt. If the jury thought Mr. Muhr took hold of Mr. Sperry simply to get his receipt, he was right and that he might use any force for that purpose till he got an officer. With regard to the elder Sperry, if he acted in aid of his son, without knowing the facts of the case, he was not guilty; that the law concedes a little to a parent's feelings. Verdict, guilty.

John Frizman was charged with assault and battery committed on John Derbyshire at the house of defendant, and with keeping a disorderly house. Evidence was offered to prove that the house was one of an immoral character. On trial.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

"The railway share market continues firm but only moderately active. The prevailing disposition of the street is however, to buy rather than sell, and there have been large transactions to-day in Erie, New York central, and Cleveland and Pittsburg for the next two quarterly dividends, on which last four per cent. is offered in cash. The other stocks were comparatively neglected. Tennessee bonds of the new issue were bid up to 66⅞, apparently for the purpose of making a market to sell on. A report was circulated to the effect that the State of Tennessee had called upon the Government at Washington for twenty thousand troops, but this probably originated in the call on the Legislature for that number of the militia to suppress the Ku-Klux-Klan. Money continues in superabundant supply at three per cent. on Government securities and other first-class collaterals to borrowers in good credit, and at four per cent. on mixed collaterals to borrowers in general. The banks find the field for the employment of money limited to Wall street, the applications for discounts being unimportant, and first-class commercial paper is scarce and in demand at 6@6 per cent. The condition of extreme ease which exists here prevails in all the large cities both East and West, and there is nothing in the financial prospect likely to materially disturb this state of affairs for an indefinite length of time to come. The twenty-five millions of new three per cent. certificates will supply the place of the outstanding compound interest notes as fast as they mature; and the fact of all the government loans being closed and trade being dull and mainly on a cash basis, will cause money to remain in good supply in Wall street, while the drain of currency westward to move the crops is going forward, although it is reasonable to expect an advance in the rate of interest to six and seven per cent."

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"Money is easy at 5@6 per cent. on call, and lenders have hard work to place their funds at these rates.

'Sterling Exchange continues dull and steady at quotations. On London, 60 days, 108¼; London, sight, 110⅝; Paris, long, 5·13¾@5·12½; Paris, short, 5·10⅝; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·15; Swiss, 5·16¼@5·15; Hamburg, 35¾@36⅛; Amsterdam 41¾@41⅝; Frankfort, 41@41⅛; Bremen, 79⅝@80; Berlin, 71⅞@72."

—The San Francisco *Commercial List* of July 18 gives the receipts of bullion, as reported by Wells, Fargo & Co., distinguishing that from Nevada, have been for six months in the three years as follows:—

	1866	1867.	1868.
Nevada	7,16[illegible]2 8	$9,341,949	$6,961,427
Northern Mines	10,92[illegible]958	9,647,527	10,249,948
Southern Mines	1,769,208	1,519,982	1,470,429
Coastwise	1,774,319	1,683,357	1,496,426
Total	$21[illegible],147,743	$22,192,291	$19,678,348

The great decline as compared with last year is in the Nevada product, but there has been an increase in the gold of the Northern California mines.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125½	Tol. & Wabash R.	51
N. Y. and E. R.	68½	Mil. and St. P. com	74½
Ph. and Rea. R.	94¾	Adams Express	52¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91¾	Wells' Fargo	27
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88¾	U. S. Express	45½
Chi. and N. W. com.	81½	Tennessee 6s, new	66¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	82	Gold	144¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	107¾	Market dull.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109⅞		

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety, DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Attempted Burglary—Assaulted and Robbed—Store Entered—Disorderly House—Larceny of Dry Goods—Awaits an owner—Reckless Driving—Caught in the Act.

—The office connected with the lumber yard of Mr. A. J. Ward at Chestnut street wharf, Schuylkill, was entered last night. An old fire-proof was drilled and blown open, but as it contained nothing the would-be thieves had their trouble for nought. The explosion shattered the windows and furniture. This identical safe has been blown open twice before.

—John Buckley, residing in New Jersey, came to this city on Monday night, and fell in with a party of young men, who volunteered to show him the elephant. They took him down to Eighth and Tasker streets, and there felled him to the sidewalk, and robbed him of $35. Sergeant Magee and a citizen heard a cry for help, and ran to the spot, when they saw two men running away; they pursued them, but the rascals escaped on a lot at Eleventh street.

—The drug store of Mr. S. C. Allebaud, No. 1829 South Second street, was entered between one and three o'clock this morning by boring a hole in the door and slipping a wire in and drawing the bolt. The money drawer showed marks of having been tampered with, but nothing was taken.

—Charles Fillman was held in $800 bail by Alderman Carpenter, to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house at Front and Union streets.

—Michael McDonald, fourteen years of age, entered the store of Mr. John Buckley, No. 1604 Market street, and helped himself to eight flannel shirts and a balmoral skirt. He was pursued to the corner by Mr. Buckley, who marched him to Alderman Jones' office, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

—A keg of lard awaits an owner at the Fourth Police District. It was picked up by a man who was drunk, and could not tell where he had got it.

—Thomas Forsyth was arrested by Sergeant Murray, at Fifth and Coates streets, for reckless driving. He ran into the show wagon of Fox's American Theatre. Alderman Kerr held him in $500 for a further hearing.

—Frank Duffy, with two others, last evening, entered the clothing store of Mr. Jacobs, at Second and South streets, and proceeded to examine the goods. They picked up a coat and two pairs of pants, and were leaving the store when Mr. Jacobs saw them. A scuffle ensued. In which two of them escaped with the goods, but Duffy was captured and held by Alderman Tittermary in $800 bail to answer.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—The following hearings took place this afternoon at the Central Station, before Alderman Beitler:—

Thomas Duffy was charged with fighting and throwing stones at the workmen engaged in laying the Nicholson pavement on Ninth street, from Chesnut to Sansom streets. Held in $500 bail to answer.

John Keish and John O'Donnell were charged with being a nuisance. The complainant alleges that these boys hang around the Continental Hotel, and when remonstrated with, threaten his life. Committed for trial.

William Eldridge, from White Hall, was bound over for a further hearing on Saturday, on the charge of the larceny of $110 from Mrs. Whitehouse the proprietress of the White House, at Atlantic City, N. J.

HOUSE ENTERED.—The residence of Mr. R. K. Stewart, No. 754 S. Tenth street, was entered last night by forcing open the back door. The depredators made a thorough search through the house, breaking open the wardrobes, bureaus, closets, and everything that was under lock and key. A fire-proof on the second story front room was opened, and a large quantity of jewelry and solid silverware was stolen. The thieves took a lot of counterfeit money and broken bank notes which were in the safe, together with valuable papers. A number of worthless papers were strewn around the room, which presented a scene of the greatest confusion. Mr. Stewart's family are in the country. He comes to the city each morning and leaves in the evening.

RECORDER'S CASES.—John J. Carville, constable, was arrested for using threatening language, whereby Arthur Mollen lives in fear of bodily harm. Held in $800 bail to appear at Court.

—Michael Donnelly was held in $600 bail to appear and answer the charge of assault and battery on the body of Mr. Rediker, residing at No. 509 S. Twentieth street.

—Dan'l Dougherty was committed for drunken and disorderly conduct on South street this morning. He appropriated the sidewalk to his own use, and would allow no one to walk near him. Recorder Given disposed of the above cases.

JOHN GALLAGHER and Robert Cunningham were arraigned before Alderman McDevitt, on the oath of James McNulty, Margaret McNulty and Catharine Brannon, on the charge of forcible attempt at housebreaking, also with assault and threatening the life of James McNulty, and likewise representing themselves as officers of the Commonwealth. Held in $1000 bail to appear at court.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—We are informed that on account of the weather, Messrs. Thomas & Sons postponed their sale of cottage sites until Saturday next, August 1, when an opportunity will be offered for bargains seldom met with. See them for particulars.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—The French Can-Can, with M'lles Rosa, Stacey, Boquet'e, and Kate Wilson in the principal parts, is crowding this house nightly. A new feature is the cataract of real water. Mr. William Carleton appears as "Barney, the Baron."

DIED SUDDENLY.—A negro, when passing Eleventh and Chesnut streets this morning, fell dead. The police took charge of the body, and notified the Coroner to hold an inquest.

KILLED.—Miss Stotesbury, a young lady aged twenty-one years, residing in the rear of No. 1605 Mervine street, while crossing the Reading Railroad yesterday, was instantly killed. Her body was removed to her home.

NOT RECOVERED.—The body of Mr. Frank H. Thorn, who was drowned at Atlantic City yesterday, has not yet been recovered.

FINED.—Martin Campbell was fined by Alderman Jones for dumping dirt on a lot at Eighteenth and Coates streets.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
United States Revenue Stamps,
NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
NO. 103 SOUTH FIFTH STREET
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.
ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

THIRD EDITION

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement Exercises.

The Movements of Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Blair in the West.

Fatal Result of a Political Gathering in St. Louis.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The Thirty-third Annual Commencement—The Degrees Conferred.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

EASTON, Pa. July 29.—The thirty-third annual commencement of Lafayette College took place here to-day, in the presence of a large and brilliant audience. The town has been crowded with strangers during the past three or four days, friends of the students, alumni, and others interested in the success of the institution, participating in the routine exercises which always mark occasions of this character. Among the more prominent personages drawn here are the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, who delivered a fine address before the Literary Societies last evening, and Colonel Barton H. Jenks, and William Adamson, Esq., of Philadelphia, two liberal benefactors of the College.

The exercises of to-day were of a very interesting character, and creditable to all participating in them. The valedictory address of the graduating class was delivered by Abraham B. Howell, of New Jersey, and the Philosophical Oration by Charles McIntire, Jr., of Easton.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon fifteen members of the graduating class, as follows:—

Richard Arthur, of Constitution, Pa.
Herbert Le Grand Baker, of Clarkston, Mich.
James W. Boal of Bellefonte, Pa.
Alfred Brown, of Bethlehem, Pa.
William H. Filson, of Academia, Pa.
Edwin P. Foreman, of Moshannon, Pa.
Abram P. Garber, of Columbia, Pa.
John W. Griggs, of Newton, N. J.
Oscar J. Hardin, of Freedom, N. J.
Abraham B. Howell, of Lopeacong Springs, N. J.
James H. Kerr, of Jersey Shore, Pa.
Charles McIntire Jr., of Easton, Pa.
Michael S. Seif, of Easton, Pa.
Abram A. Smith, of Belvidere, N. J., and
William G. Stewart, of Chanceford, Pa.

The degree of Bachelor of Science was likewise conferred upon Charles McIntire, Jr.

The following honorary degrees were also conferred by the Board of Trustees:—

Master of Arts—Rev. J. P. Conkey, of Pennsylvania.

Doctor of Philosophy—B. W. Raymond, editor of the *Journal of Mining*, of New York city; Rev. M. Meigs, ex President of Delaware College; J. H. Shoemaker, Principal of the Chambersburg Institute.

Doctor of Laws—Rev. James C. Hepburn, Missionary at Yokohama, Japan.

The exercises of Commencement week will close this afternoon with the customary Commencement dinner.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

A Democratic Meeting and Riot—Three Persons Killed—Criminals Arrested and Sentenced.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—On Saturday the Democrats of Saline and Pettis counties held a ratification Seymour and Blair meeting at Elk creek. The opposition party had threatened to break up the meeting. Colonel Trigg had finished his speech, and Colonel Phillips, a gallant Federal officer began to speak, when the mob attacked the meeting, largely composed of women and children, with clubs and rocks. They were driven off, and twice afterwards they renewed the attack. Finally George Howard drew a revolver and shot a gentleman named Cheatham. This was the signal for a general battle. About one hundred shots were fired in the melee, and three rioters were killed and seven badly wounded. Several Democrats were badly wounded, and about twenty of both sides more or less severely. The rioters were driven to the woods, and the meeting broke up in the wildest dismay and confusion.

The trial of Jax Klenger, the boy murderer, begrn yesterday. He killed his uncle and attempted the life of his aunt, in November last, stole some money, and ran away.

William Banks, a negro, was sentenced to be hung on Thursday, the 17th of September, for the murder of Charlotte Duncan, in August last.

Andrew J. Devede was arrested to-day, charged with embezzling $1000 from his partner in the City Directory publication business.

FROM OMAHA.

Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan on their Western Trip.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, July 29.—The thermometer at three o'clock yesterday was at 78 degrees.

There is a heavy rain-storm this morning.

Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Dent, Dodge, Augur, and Blair arrived from the West yesterday morning. The latter took breakfast at the Fremont, side by side with General Grant, under a political truce.

A large concourse of citizens met the party at the depot. The Republican gun squad fired an artillery salute. After riding about town Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan stopped in front of the Republican headquarters, where several thousand persons were assembled. The distinguished trio were introduced to the crowd, after which there was a general hand shaking.

Movements of General Grant.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan arrived at St. Joseph last night. They were met at the depot by a large crowd, and escorted to the Pacific House amidst enthusiastic cheers, music, and the firing of cannon. Colonel Harbine delivered an address of welcome, after which they were entertained by the Grand Army of the Republic and citizens generally. A similar demonstration was made on their arrival at Omaha yesterday.

The Strike of the Boston Caulkers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 29.—The caulkers' strike here has ended. The men have gone to work at four dollars per day for eight hours on old work.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The National Temperance Convention in Session.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM CLEVELAND.

The National Temperance Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29.—The National Temperance Convention met this morning at the First Presbyterian Church, and was called to order by J. M. Stearns, of New York, who nominated John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, as temporary Chairman. A prayer was offered by Rev. John Fulton, of Cleveland.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Dunn, of New York, J. A. Spencer, of Ohio, Rev. C. W. Dennis, of Maryland, Rev. J. A. Farr, of Albany, Rev. J. B. Clark, of Allegheny, Pa., and Rev. E. H. Pratt, of Connecticut, were appointed as temporary Secretaries.

A committee was appointed to examine the credentials, and also a Committee on permanent organization. While these committees were deliberating the Convention was addressed by General Neal Dow and others.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following:—President, W. E Dodge, of New York, and a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Committee then took a recess until 2 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Minister Johnson—Political Reaction in Favor of Grant—The Great Flood.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Reverdy Johnson is now here, busily preparing to depart for Europe on next Saturday.

Ex-Governor Cox enters upon his duties as Commissioner of Pensions, to-day. He will undoubtedly support Grant and Colfax. The President gave him the appointment unasked, or unexpected.

It is confidently asserted that ex-Governor Bradford, now City Surveyor, will vote for Grant.

The Democratic abuse of Grant and the soldiers and sailors, is reacting here, and making Republicans, especially among conservative and the laboring classes.

Considerable sums and private donations are being subscribed to relieve the sufferers by the flood here and at Ellicott City. One gentleman from Philadelphia left his check at the *American* office yesterday for two hundred dollars. Thousands are still employed in repairing, etc. Many are moving from the flooded district. Rents and property are greatly depreciating there. No more dead have been found, but some persons are still missing.

The Northern Central Railway commenced running through to-day. The Baltimore and Ohio will also in a day or two, with temporary bridges and repairs.

Another Life Insurance Murder.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBIANA, Ohio, July 28.—Daniel Shult, of this place, who was arrested on the 22d instant for poisoning his wife, had a hearing before Esquire Mills, of New Lisbon, and after an examination, was committed to jail in default of $10,000 bail, where he is now for trial. The evidence did not amount to anything on either side. We learn that the body of the deceased will be exhumed by physicians in the interest of the insurance company in which he had her life insured, and a post-mortem examination will be had, when further particulars will doubtless be elicited.

Sales of Coal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Delaware, Lackawana, and Western Railroad Company, to-day disposed of 30,000 tons of Scranton coal at auction. The coal is deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., during August next. The following were the prices realized:—Lump, $4·15a4·22; steamer, $4·25a4·40; grate, $4·65a4·90; egg, $4·50a4·95; stove, $5·00a5·10; chesnut, $4·05a4·10.

The Montgomery Guards, from Boston, arrived here this morning. They were received by Mayor Hoffman at the City Hall, who welcomed them in a brief speech.

Ship News—The Steamer Norman.

BOSTON, July 29.—The steamer Norman, from Boston for Philadelphia, which was ashore in Vineyard Sound, got off last night without damage, and proceeded on her way.

The barque Prairie Bird, from Mobile for Liverpool, put into Newport, R. I., on the 28th inst., with the body of her mate, who died of fever.

FATHER POINT, July 29.—The steamship St. Andrew, from Glasgow, has passed here en route for Quebec.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Sailed, ship Lawrence, for New York; ship Commodore, for Sidney; ship Renown, for McKean Island.

Arrived, United States steamer Resaca, from Mazatlan, via La Paz; she brings $132,000 in treasure. Also arrived, opposition steamer Hoody, from Panama.

Repairs of the Susquehanna Bridge Completed.

HARRISBURG, July 29.—The five spans of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge over the Susquehanna, that were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th inst. have been rebuilt on the original plan, and the trains commenced passing over it yesterday afternoon.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 108⅝; Reading, 94⅞; Canton Company, 48; Erie, 67⅞; Cleveland and Toledo 102⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg 88⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109⅝; Michigan Central, 118⅝; Michigan Southern, 91⅞; New York Central, 135¾; Illinois Central, 150; Cumberland preferred, 31; Virginia 6s, 55; Missouri 6s, 91⅛; U. S. 6-20s, 1862, 114⅝; do. 1864, 111⅝; do. 1865, 112⅝; new issue, 109⅜; do. 1867, 109⅝; 10-40s, 108⅞. Gold, 143⅞. Money easy. Exchange unchanged.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cotton steady at 29¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged; 8800 bbls. sold. Wheat quiet and steady; new Georgia, $2·50. Corn steady and scarce. Oats declined 1c.; sales of 41,000 bushels at 83 to arrive, and 84c afloat. Pork buoyant; Mess, $28·21. Lard quiet. Whisky active and firm; 500 bbls. in bond sold at $1·82@1·83; now held at $1·85.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings, 29c. Flour active, but very quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm, with small receipts; sales of red at $2·85@2·85. Corn active; white, $1·22. Oats firm at 85@92c. Mess Pork active at $29·50. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 16¾@17; clear sides, 17@17¼; shoulders, 14¼@14½; hams, 21@22c. Lard firm.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	110
N. Y. and Erie R.	68¾	Pacific M. S. Co.	101¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	94¾	Toledo & Wabash.	51
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92	Mil. & St. Paul com	74¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88¾	Adams Express Co	52½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	81¾	Wells Fargo	27
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	82	U. S. Express Co.	45¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	107¾	Tennessee 6s new	66¾
Gold	144½		

Market dull.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST ADVICES FROM EUROPE

Protection to American Citizens Abroad—English Opinions of the Bill.

FROM GEORGIA.

The Election of United States Senators.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Protection to American Citizens.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 29.—The main points of the act for the protection of American citizens abroad, passed just before the adjournment of the Congress of the United States, were telegraphed to London, and published in this morning's journals. The bill is sharply and unfavorably criticised by the English press, though its passage does not appear to excite either surprise or anger. Journals of all shades of opinion appeared to consider the bill a partisan measure, required by the exigencies of the November elections, but think this action of Congress will not tend to promote the success of American negotiations with foreign powers to secure by treaty the establishment of the principles of nationality on which the bill is passed.

PARIS, July 29.—The Corps Legislatif, having passed the budget, and finished all business before it, closed its session yesterday.

FROM GEORGIA.

Election of United States Senators.

ATLANTA, Geo., July 29.—Joshua Hill and H. V. M. Miller were elected United States Senators on joint ballot of the Senate and House; for the long term—Hill, 110, Brown, 94; for the short term—Miller, 119; Blodget, 73, scattering, 20. The result gives general satisfaction.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Governor English Exercises the Veto Power.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 29.—Governor English yesterday vetoed the new election law and a bill in relation to naturalization. The House to-day, however, passed the bill over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 126 to 75.

The bill relating to Courts also passed by the same vote.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—At a meeting of merchants on 'Change this morning, a resolution was adopted that after August 1, 32 or 35 pounds of oats shall constitute a bushel in this market. Resolutions were also adopted urging the City Council to alter the levees, with a view of facilitating the shipment of grain in bulk to this city from Northern Missouri and Iowa.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall the 21st, brings $261,000 in specie.

Railroad Travel.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Trains on the Northern Central Railroad commenced running regularly to-day.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Flour quiet; new, $6 a 6·75. Wheat, choice shipping, $1·80 a 1·85. Legal-tenders, 70.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125⅝	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	110
N. Y. and E. R.	68⅝	Toledo & Wabash.	51¼
Phil. and Rea. R.	94¾	Mil. & St. Paul com.	74¼
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Chi. and N. W. prf.	82	Tennessee 6s new	66¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	107¾	Gold	144½
Pacific M. S. Co.	101¼		

Market dull.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 29

Re